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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Industry's Peace Bid Japanese at Nanking

Emboldened by the Roosevelt Administration's apparent uncertainty in the face of its first self-generated trade decline, American "big business" this week leaped into action. Yet the action is only preliminary, a promise. Before private capital will invest billions to make the jobs requested by President Roosevelt for the nation, industry wants assurances of "teamwork" from Government and from labor.

The issue is sharply drawn and crucial. Upon its outcome may well depend the upturn or continued nose-diving of business indexes. And upon stable recovery obviously depends the success of the New Deal in justifying its heavy spending by actually restoring healthy business conditions with more social justice.

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Congress of Industry

Leaders of the men whose "economic royalism" has drawn the fire of Mr. Roosevelt met in New York. Their Congress of American Industry, organized by the National Association of Manufacturers, assembled at a strategic moment.

For months they have heard perfumed words from Washington, instead of acid criticism. The Administration, knowing it could not go on spending forever, and disappointed by the failure of private initiative to pick up the burden of recovery, has talked less of industrial reform in an effort to win business co-operation.

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The first nationally organized answer of major proportions came when the Congress of American Industry on Wednesday adopted an eight-point "Platform for American Industry for 1938."

That platform constantly reiterates a demand for easing of governmental regulation as a condition for reviving private initiative. In effect, the platform is an ultimatum to President Roosevelt. It makes a distinction between governmental reform of flagrant industrial abuses, and the centralized economic control which many business men see behind New Deal measures.

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Production and Taxes

Not "soak-the-rich" taxes, but more production, more wealth to be distributed, is industry's theme. A balanced federal budget, new and broader markets, teamwork of government and labor with capital—these are other elements in industry's bid for peace, its promise to meet teamwork with release of impounded financial energies.

The extent of potential power now being withheld from wheels of industry was indicated by Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours. Before more than a thousand industrial leaders he said that private enterprise would have to invest $25,000,000,000 to provide jobs for 3,000,000 unemployed. This vast outlay, he indicated, would be forthcoming if industry could have confidence in the stability of governmental policy.

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Labor Policy

Amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and of similar State acts, is recommended in a separate statement on labor relations. Compulsory governmental arbitration is opposed. Direct and friendly negotiation between employer and employees, based on mutual understanding of each other's problems, is preferred to third-party intervention.

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WPA, Congress, Budget

While industry and government sparred in the realm of high finance and high politics, millions of underfed men and women faced winter with their children. Relief Administrator Hopkins announced plans for addition of 350,000 to WPA rolls in the next few weeks. He hopes to keep within the appropriations made by Congress for this year.

When the "reform" Congress and the bulget-balancing endeavors of the White House are stirred into this national mixing bowl, the compound becomes yeasty, explosive and bubbling rather than smoothly integrated. The special session of Congress was called four weeks ago to enact four New Deal measures, all of a type to give business more jitters.

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This week the wages and hours bill and the regional planning bill rumbled creakingly on their way. The American Federation of Labor submitted a substitute draft on wages and hours, but this was brushed aside.

Budget-balancing was advanced in proposals for cuts of $500,000,000 in federal spending. Some $500,000,000 of this is earmarked to come from relief money. The CCC is curtailed. But Army and Navy outgo is reported as partially offsetting these savings.

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Across the sea run expanding circles of trade—or its opposite.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Wuhu Taken; Japan's Troops Pound Nanking

Chinese Retreat by One Route Balked—Taiping Is Also Captured

Hankow Next?

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11 (AP)—While Japanese troops still pounded Nanking's walls and gates tonight, another Japanese column captured the important river port of Wuhu, 60 miles up the Yangtse from the capital.

Japanese Army commanders said the occupation of Wuhu would make impossible a Chinese retreat from Nanking along the south bank of the Yangtse. They said it also would put Japan's forces in an advantageous position for a march on Hankow whenever a campaign were ordered against that city, farther up the river, where the Chinese have shifted their seat of government.

At Nanking simultaneous attacks from three directions were pointed like spokes toward the center of the city. Japanese troops late yesterday had breached the city's inner wall and fought through the Kuanghua, the southeastern gate. They had launched tank assaults on the Chianghua gate leading from the south to the heart of the city, and on Chungshan gate in the eastern wall.

Japanese also officially announced the capture of Chinkiang, 40 miles east of Nanking, and of Taiping, midway between Nanking and Wuhu.

(Nanking reported that the Purple mountain still was in Chinese hands, with Chinese guns holding up advance of the Japanese main force from the east. Japanese said the mountain was taken Friday.)

Nanking Plan Offered

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11 (AP)—Ambassador Nelson Johnson of the United States informed the Nanking International Safety Zone Committee he had forwarded both to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and to Japanese authorities in Shanghai and Tokyo its proposal for demilitarization of the entire walled city area of Nanking, including an already demarcated safety zone.

Although no official assurances were received, committee members at that tme said they still hoped the proposal might be accepted by both sides.

The committee's plan was for a three-day truce during which Chinese forces could withdraw from Nanking. The Japanese during that period, it was suggested, would main-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

In the Boston Section:

Tax Federation hears advice to aid in cleaning up community.

Farnum strikes at inertia among public prosecutors.

WPA adding 3000 in Boston over week end, relief rolls up.

Mass. industry records improvement during past week.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Austria Restores More of Estates To the Hapsburgs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Dec. 11—The Austrian Government has decided to take another step toward implementing the law of 1935 for return to the Hapsburgs of the properties formerly owned by them.

Shortly after passage of the law, houses worth about $50,000 were turned over to the Hapsburg family, and now eight estates, country houses and palaces in various parts of the country will also be given back. This means the Archduke, Otto, pretender to the Hapsburg throne, and his brothers and sisters will again possess most of the property privately owned by Emperor Franz Joseph.

The museums and the large public parks which were also owned by the Hapsburgs are not returned. Laxenburg Castle, built in 1753, the former imperial seat, and a park near Vienna are the most important of the restored properties.

The step won't bring much financial help to the Hapsburgs, for the properties yield no income, but it gives moral satisfaction and, in the eyes of the present government, rectifies what it considered an injustice to the family that governed Austria for many centuries.

Although the decision adds somewhat to the prestige of Otto and represents a certain amount of moral support to the Royalist movement, it is not to be interpreted as indicating that the government contemplates any immediate return of Otto.

It is no secret that the Schuschnigg Government is very friendly to the pretender, but will not provoke Italy and Czechoslovakia now by a Royalist adventure.

Women Favor One Boss For Civil Service

Voters' League Opposes Brookings Three-Man Board

For Brownlow Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The National League of Women Voters, supporting the professors of Government who prepared the Brownlow report, have taken issue with the Brookings Institution as to the best means of administering personnel in the Federal Government.

The Brownlow report on federal reorganization said that civil service should be run by a one-man administration instead of the present three-man board.

Lewis Merriam, Brookings Institution authority, came to the defense of a three-man commission in a formal report Dec. 2, and by implication criticized the New Deal for "starving" the commission.

Now the League of Women Voters enters the fray, and while making no comment on the New Deal, reiterates its earlier support for the proposed one-man "Brownlow Report" civil service administrator.

Here are the arguments, pro and con, on the question—"should federal civil service be administered by one or three commissioners?"

For and Against

Brookings Institution

1. A one-man administrator would be unrepresentative of the country as a whole; might be suspected of partisan, sectional leanings.

2. He might lack balance and pursue particular hobbies whereas a larger body would be self-corrective.

3. He might abuse his power and become arbitrary and autocratic.

4. He would find it more difficult to withstand political pressure than a three-man commission.

Counter-Arguments

1. The theory that a single administrator would be "unrepresentative," if carried to logical conclusion, would bar all one-man executives in government. Actually a well-qualified, expert administrator would "make largely unnecessary the consideration of a balance of interests that sometimes enters into the selection of lay boards."

2. One professionally qualified individual would have better "bal-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Intimate Message From Washington

Japan Has One Eye on Nanking, the Other on the Best Navy the U. S. Ever Had—But China Must Carve Its Own Destiny

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 11

Japan's chief naval spokesman in Shanghai, Rear Admiral Tadao Honda, made a highly revealing statement this week. On the surface he said nothing specific. But the obvious implications explain seemingly unrelated developments in world diplomacy which concern the whole world, including the United States. He said:

"If Japan had not gained anything else important in this undeclared war with China the struggle would have been worth its cost because of the clarification of Japanese-American relations and the banishment—which I hope is permanent—of dangerous distrusts and suspicions."

What Admiral Honda had in mind, and what has been constantly in the thoughts of every high Japanese military leader since the latest Chinese adventure began, was the second largest navy in the world which is today riding in the harbors of America's Pacific ports in the finest condition it has been in since 1918. It is a superb fleet, as navies go. Many of its ships are old, but are in splendid condition. Every month it is being joined by more new ships. Its enlisted personnel is the best it has probably ever had—thanks partly to the depression which gave it a chance to hand pick its men, the great majority of whom have had at least a high school education. And it is armed with an air force which many experts consider the most efficient air service in the world.

This fleet has been the one great question mark behind the plans made at staff headquarters in Tokyo. Would the United States take a firm stand for the Nine-Power Pact, and put that great fleet behind it? And if so would Britain open the portals of its great naval base at Singapore to Uncle Sam's navy which from there would be in a position to challenge Japan's right to do as it pleased with China?

Saito Was Right

Japan's Ambassador at Washington, Hirosi Saito, cabled his colleagues at Brussels during the unsuccessful conference there that this fleet would not be placed behind the Nine-Power Pact. Events proved him correct. The United States would not, and will not, use the diplomatic weight of its mighty navy to protect China.

But during these months which have been anxious ones in Tokyo that fleet has been available as an arm of American diplomacy. While the British and French fleets were pinned to European waters and the Russian Army was too paralyzed by the "liquidation" of its best military brains to represent its assumed potential value as a military factor, the American Navy had nothing to keep it at home except the decision of Washington not to embark on a strong policy against Japanese aggression in China. That aggression is today moving toward swift culmination at Nanking. And Admiral Honda can speak with deep feeling of a "clarification of Japanese-American relations," because Washington, having failed to rouse an international front against Japan at Brussels, refused to act alone.

But the situation has changed rapidly during the past week. Several of the factors which made a united stand for the integrity of China impossible at Brussels have disappeared. Because of causes still veiled in diplomatic secrecy the Spanish civil war is no longer considered a threat to European peace. And something has happened to change Germany's tone. Lord Halifax obviously obtained more from his German visit than has been disclosed. The results are visible in a French squadron of fine new ships steaming swiftly toward the Far East, and in Italy's expected move to withdraw from the League of Nations. Obviously, Italy fears that Germany is on the verge of making peace with Britain and France. The best guess is that she is seeking to bolster the "have not" front by withdrawing from the League. The suspected elements of improvement in the European situation are nowhere indicated more strongly than by this counter move of the Italian Duce.

China Must Carve Own Destiny

This in all probability does not mean that Britain and France are now ready to join the United States in a stand for the sake of China. The time for that has obviously passed. But an important distinction needs to be drawn now between action to save China and action to save specific western rights in China—conveniently described in diplomatic terminology as the open door. China will have to work out its own salvation. It will receive outside help only in that western diplomacy will keep alive the abstract concept of Chinese integrity which in the long run may prove to have the same vitality as the abstract concept of the independence of Poland. It is sometimes forgotten that Poland disappeared as a nation in 1795, but its nationalism never died, and resumed tangible form once more in 1918.

Western rights in the Far East, including American, are quite a different matter from the concept of Chinese integrity. And there is every indication that they will be far more strongly defended. The United States Marines in Shanghai have already delivered one telling blow for these rights in refusing to permit Japanese troops to take over the American defense sector. And there are hints of a much stronger British tone in the Far East. It begins to look as though Japan reached the gates of Nanking just in time. Certainly it is extremely interesting to the experts that rumors of a Japanese desire to have the United States act as an intermediary with China are coming with increasing persistence.

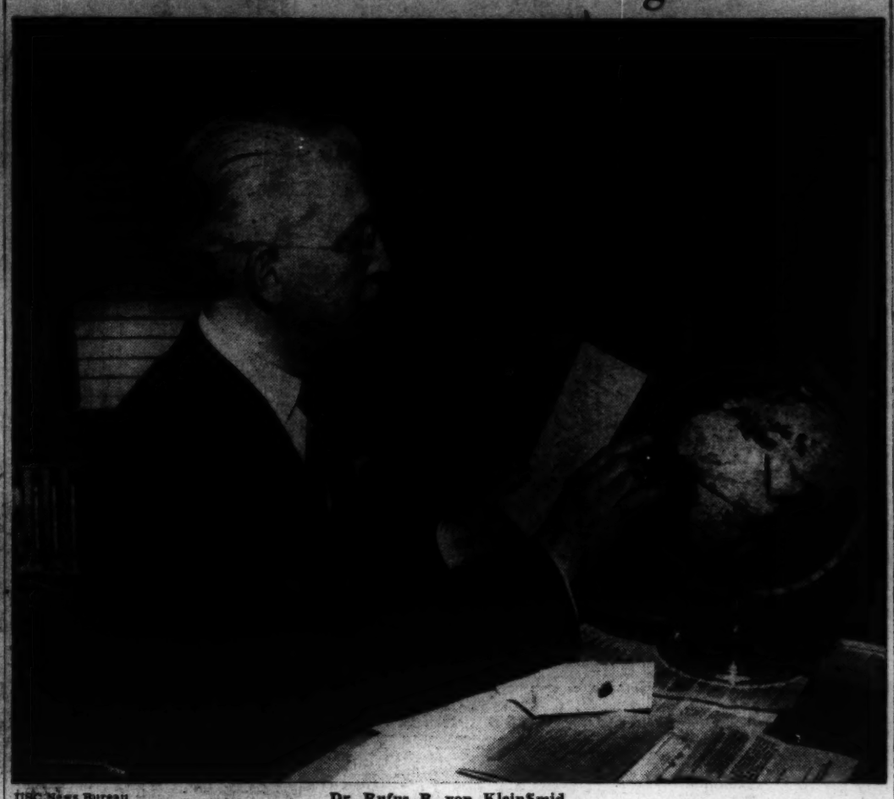
Shrewd Japanese Diplomacy

In this, Japanese diplomacy is shrewd. It realizes that the United States could not very well act in a capacity which would by implication condone any violation of the Nine-Power Pact. Mediation is not suggested. But it is hinted that the United States might use "its good offices" to bring the fighting to an end—action which is possible for this country to take with propriety if it desires, for it would not carry the implications of formal mediation.

It is extremely interesting, and perhaps significant, that in such a period of unusual and promising changes in world relations President Roosevelt is putting his diplomatic machinery into much better shape. Both Ambassadors William E. Dodd at Berlin and Robert W. Bingham at London, men who were not equipped by experience or training for the delicate work of diplomacy regardless of eminent qualifications in other fields, are withdrawing from the service. A professional diplomat goes to Berlin in Hugh Wilson, and the New Deal's most outstanding business man will go to London in the person of Joseph P. Kennedy.

Other changes are likely. Resignation of the writer and publicist Claude G. Bowers as Ambassador to Spain is rumored. He will undoubtedly be replaced by a professional diplomat. A good guess is Hugh Gibson, now Ambassador to Belgium, who might be followed at that post by Joseph Davies, thereby opening the way for another professional at Moscow. Prospects for peace and world order are brightening.

Institute Leader Studies Agenda



USC News Bureau

Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid

President of the University of Southern California and Chancellor of the Institute of World Affairs at Beverly Hills

'Horizontal' and 'Lateral' Foes Line Up at Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University's School of Public and International Affairs, founded in 1930, and considered a move toward liberalizing the curriculum, has come up for trial, charges being brought that it emphasizes the practical to the exclusion of the cultural.

An "education symposium," to bring the two points of view together, will take place in Whig Hall here on Wednesday night, with faculty and undergraduate representatives of both sides of the question participating. Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton, will deliver a keynote speech designed to outline a basis for discussion. He was recently quoted as saying: "Princeton is a liberal arts college which believes that a human personality at its best is not specialized but broad and balanced."

Now in its eighth year, under the direction of Prof. De Witt Clinton Poole, the school was instituted to provide "horizontal" as opposed to "lateral" specialization. Politics, history, economics and philosophy—as social sciences—were combined in an "integrated" scheme that the student might pursue his chosen subject through all of these related fields instead of having to limit himself to one or two as had formerly been the case. In the school's prospectus it is stated that this "horizontal" specialization has for its purpose to provide appropriate education as a basis for the study and understanding of public and international affairs. In theory, it is designed either for students who are undetermined on their future careers and who want general preparation for public affairs; for those contemplating politics as an avocation; or, again, for those who expect to enter government service vocationally, to work in civic associations, to engage in national or international business, as bankers, merchants, or industrialists; or, finally, for those who want a suitable fundamental study for law or journalism of any kind.

The school has added "the conference system," a laboratory or training course, which is one of its requirements. Under it, four public problems of national and international import are brought under consideration of all members each year. Students make an extensive investigation of two of the problems and participate actively in investigations of them. By this means, the prospectus states, they are "introduced to methods of independent investigation, involving personal interviews as well as reading books and reports. They are drilled in written and oral presentation of facts and arguments and become acquainted with methods of deliberation at the conference table."

To note the working of the system, a symposium on "power policies of the Tennessee Valley Authority," was recently concluded here. Preparatory lectures were given by Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, representing the business side of the argument; and James D. Ross, Administrator of the Bonneville Dam, representing the Government. Chairmen of three conference groups were Howard C. Anderson '31, Frederick Osborn, executive and author, and Congressman Will M. Wittington of Mississippi, chairman of the House Committee on Flood Control. Prof. Eyler N. Simpson, of the politics department, was general director of discussions.

A second symposium on "American Neutrality" has now had its two preliminary conference meetings and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

'Yipee, Cowboy!' Rodeo Is Staged In Holland Tunnel

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—An honest-to-goodness rodeo, full of the spirit and color of (yipee!!!) old West Hoboken, N. J., was held here yesterday, a hundred feet beneath the surface of the Hudson River.

Patrolman Chauncey Martin, a tenderfoot (Yipee, Chauncey!), was on fixed post in the eastbound traffic tube of the Holland Tunnel, watchings cars whiz past when he saw a truck rumbling toward him from the New Jersey end.

In the truck were 13 shorthorn steers, bound for Brooklyn. Suddenly, one of the shorthorns pried open the back door with a horn and had stumbled out. Another steer followed.

Patrolman Martin leaped into action. He sounded an alarm that halted traffic at the entrance to the 8500-foot tube. He shouted at the truck driver. Then, as brakes screeched, the policeman jumped to the roadway. He closed the door of the truck to stop the other steers. Then he listened, and, sure enough, there came the emergency (the yipee) squad—Patrolman Arthur Simonson, ex-cowboy, and Godfrey Rittinger, ex-farmer.

They had rope with them. In a jiffy (an old-fashioned western jiffy) they had lassoes made, and, brother, those steers were roped before you could say "Cactus Benny."

They led the steers to the New York end, and it was all over and traffic went on. The whole delay was just 20 minutes.

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World Institute At Beverly Hills Sees New Stars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Dec. 11—This garden-like southern California city, celebrated throughout the world as the home of motion picture stars, is staking out another claim to fame during the coming week, as the meeting-place of the fifteenth annual Institute of World Affairs, from Dec. 12 to 17 inclusive.

Tourists who drive through the palm- and flower-lined avenues are, as usual, focusing on the homes of screen heroes and heroines, but their attention is also being directed to the Beverly Hills Hotel, where the Institute's meetings are being held. The tireless autograph hunter seeks the signatures not only of the Garbos and the Gables, but also of the scholars who are taking part in the discussions now proceeding in a setting which usually echoes to the splash of studio bathing parties rather than to the clash of arguments as to whither we are going.

Helpful as Background

This mingling of Hollywood and Geneva may sound incongruous, but it is not. The motion picture colony is a truly international group, and the area where the screen stars live is a cosmopolitan center of the first importance. Discussions of European and Far Eastern affairs fit nicely into the Beverly Hills scheme of things. No industry is more broadly international than the American film industry. Important political change anywhere in the world is likely to have an immediate effect on what goes on in the motion picture studios.

This setting promises to be helpful as a background for discussing the vexed international questions of today, for it expresses peace, beauty and prosperity in a remarkable degree. It would be difficult to find a place far-removed from warlike

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

Planes With 100 Passengers To Speed Over Seas in 1941?

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Looking at least three years into the future, Pan American Airways has asked eight aircraft manufacturers to submit bids for a fleet of huge transports capable of flying "at least 100 passengers" from New York to almost any capital of Europe.

Requests for the liners of revolutionary size—likely to be twice the tonnage of the 85,000-pound flying boats now under construction for the trans-Atlantic service—were made in letters sent to manufacturers yesterday.

Bids were returnable to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, chairman of Pan American's technical committee, who emerged from semi-retirement in England last Sunday to direct final conferences here before the airline's plans were made public.

$1,000,000 Cost

Under normal building schedules, the machines, expected to cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 each, probably will be in operation over the Atlantic and Pacific by 1941.

Several manufacturers have had on paper designs for craft roughly similar to those requested by the airline for at least two years, actual construction having been delayed primarily by the absence of a buyer.

Details of construction were left to manufacturers, the company stipulating only that "special consideration" would be given to designs permitting operation at 20,000 feet altitude or higher, with cabins supercharged to afford passengers comfortable atmospheric pressures.

The payload must be 25,000 pounds for a non-stop run of 5000 miles, double that of the Boeing clippers under construction for a 2500-mile flight, and five times the loads carried by Martin clippers of the Pacific service.

Dirigible Competition

The required passenger capacity and payload of the machines matches substantially the payload of such airships as the Hindenberg and its successor, the LZ-130, while the clippers' speed would be two to three times that of the fastest dirigible contemplated.

Pan American's letter mentioned a desired speed of 274 miles an hour at 20,000 feet—a speed which would place London within 14 or 15 hours of New York.

Manufacturers asked to submit plans for the super-clippers were: Boeing Aircraft Corporation, Seattle, Wash.; Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif.; Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif.; Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.; North American Aircraft Corporation, Inglewood, Calif., and the Sikorsky division of United Aircraft Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn.

Women Get Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Women more and more are holding elective offices in Alabama. According to a survey made recently by State Senator Forney G. Stephens of Oneonta, Alabama now has a woman senator, a woman probate judge, a woman member of the State House of Representatives, five women circuit clerks, 14 women registers in equity, six women county treasurers, three women tax collectors and one woman tax assessor.

House Victory On Farm Bill Eases Its Way

Shows New Deal Still in Control and May Force Senate Passage

Came as Surprise

Result Is Expected Also to Bring About Action on Wage-Hour Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—One of the most far reaching legislative enactments in congressional history passed the House yesterday in the shape of the new farm bill.

The country's biggest crops—wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice—would be vitally affected by the measure as well as the farm habits and permanent relationship of great masses of the agricultural population with the Federal Government.

With President Roosevelt back in the White House and with an obvious tightening of Democratic Party lines, adverse amendments which have caused weeks of delay in the House were finally bowled over yesterday as vote after vote showed the New Deal in control. The same forces of party pressure are expected to get Senate passage of that body's dissimilar version of the farm bill on Monday or Tuesday. In that event, there is a fair chance that the wide divergences may be reconciled in conference in the eight or nine legislative days left before the expected adjournment Dec. 22 and the farm act of 1937 may be enacted, as President Roosevelt originally intended, as the major landmark of the special session.

House passage of the farm bill laid the way open for possible quick enactment of the wage and hour measure, which has already passed the Senate and which will be reported to the House Monday after a controversy with the Rules Committee that has dominated much of the session. The wage-hour bill is only comparable with the farm bill itself in its far reaching potential effect on great masses of the population. One affects the farms, the other the cities. Both bills are major examples of New Deal social control measures, and few have equalled them in importance in the whole precedent-breaking record of President Roosevelt.

Other Measures Moribund

The other two items of the four-point program which President Roosevelt laid before the special session at its start are believed to have little if any chance of passage at this time. Nothing has been done on the executive reorganization bill, while the proposal to set up a series of regional planning areas, similar to TVA, has not got out of the committee stage. Tax revision is stalled so far as the special session is concerned and the President's new housing bill can hardly win immediate enactment, although hopes to that effect are still held by some sponsors. Special pressure to rush through the farm bill accordingly is being exerted in order that the record of the special session shall not show a complete blank.

Administration forces won most of their contests in the final votes before enactment of the farm bill.

An effort to substitute for the Agriculture Committee's bill a measure fixing farm prices at not less than the cost of production was disposed of by a ruling that the proposed amendment was not germane. By a voice vote the cotton acreage amendment revising the allotment plan was removed from the bill.

The House then voted, 175 to 219, against continuing a Committee of the Whole amendment eliminating marketing quotas for wheat, and restored such quotas.

It followed by eliminating an amendment by Representative Gerald J. Boileau (FL) of Wisconsin to prevent expansion of dairying. The standing vote was 149 to 180.

Finally, came the roll call on the passage of the long-debated measure itself. Long before the final vote it was obvious that the bill would pass. Announcement of the result, 267 to 130, caused a cheer.

How Senate Bill Differs

The House bills differs from the Senate version chiefly in that the latter offers to farmers who reduce acreage according to allotments "parity" payments to increase purchasing power to the level enjoyed by farmers in 1909-1914. The House uses the compulsion of quotas.

The House will differ also in that its marketing quotas are applied when commodity surpluses reach higher points, in this respect being less drastic than the Senate bill. On the other hand, the penalties provided by the House bill for marketing commodities in excess of those quotas is greater.

The House bill authorizes that $125,000,000 from customs receipts may be devoted to expansion of foreign and domestic markets for farm commodities. The proposal is that the money be used to purchase surpluses for distribution to the needy and to subsidize exports. In brief, the bill is designed to control production and stabilize farmers' prices in the food, fodder and fiber crops. Passage came after unexpected victory by dairy forces to prevent dairy expansion.

Legion to Press Campaign For Universal Service Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11—Enactment of a universal service law, providing for "equal service for all and special profits for none," in event of any future war in which this nation may be involved, has been set as the major legislative objective of the American Legion for 1938.

The legion will seek to supplement this universal service law with provisions for an adequate national defense, for defensive purposes only, for a proper neutrality policy determined in advance of any future war to the end that this country will not be drawn into the international disputes of any nations, the combatting of propaganda of international hate, and an adequate personnel and support of the State Department of the Federal Government.

The major 1938 legislative program of the legion was set at a series of conferences of state leaders of the organization and its auxiliary just concluded here, in utterances of National Commander Daniel J. Doherty, of Woburn, Mass., who plans to speak in each state, and in information now in the mails to the 11,000 posts of the legion.

National Commander Doherty said that the legion universal service proposals had brought forth some opposition from ranks of organized labor, some church groups, and several "left wing" organizations.

The Legion proposals now before Congress were introduced in the Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and in the House by Representative Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. Among the important provisions of the universal service bills are the following, conference delegates were told here:

Upon declaration of war the President would determine and publicly proclaim prices. He would make adjustments, when necessary, by public proclamation. This provision is to "freeze" prices and prevent profiteering in war necessities. A tax, for the duration of the emergency, of 95 per cent of all incomes above the previous three-year average, with proper adjustment for capital expenditures for war purposes by existing or new industries, would be promulgated upon declaration of war.

The President would be authorized to draft the nation's manpower, between the ages of 21 and 31, subject to such conditions, exemptions, rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

The President would be authorized to license those classes determined by the President as necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. The President could fix priorities in which orders are filled. He would have power to create agencies, boards, and commissions and employ necessary personnel so as to carry the purposes of the act into operation. A penalty of $100,000 or a year in jail or both, at the discretion of the court would be the penalty for violation.

The Legion will press for enactment also, of legislation designed to: provide employment for men over 40 with rigid enforcement of civil service rules and veterans' preference provisions now existing and protection by the National Government of widows and dependent children of deceased veterans of the World war in proportion to those bestowed upon those of other wars.

Brazil Orders Six Warships in Britain

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Brazilian Government has signed a contract with three British firms for the construction of six destroyers at a total price of about $14,400,000.

The ships will be the same type as the British "H" class, with 1350 tons displacement and 523 feet in length. The ships will be built by Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., John J. Thornycroft, and J. Samuel White & Co.

The Brazilian Government recently has been seeking to strengthen its navy by a building program that includes two new cruisers, nine destroyers and eight submarines. Three of the submarines have been ordered from Italy.

Brazil also has been negotiating with the United States for the leasing of six obsolescent American destroyers.

Protests Force Chicago Board To Drop School Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Individuals, trade unions, citizen groups, and other organizations here have had so much to say of late about how they think boys and girls should be educated that the Chicago Board of Education has promised to consult with such groups before making any radical changes in the public school system.

Flare-ups of public opinion in opposition to the school board's policies have not been infrequent in recent years, with charges of political dictation made, but the last one, started about a month ago with an unofficial announcement of a five-year plan for vocational education, attributed to Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools, has been unusually intense. This time organized labor got into the argument, adopting a resolution of protest against the plan, and Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who appointed the School Board, thereupon took a hand in the matter.

With the president of the School Board, the Mayor called a conference with heads of trade union organizations to talk matters over. At this meeting, held a month after the announcement of the plan by the press, Dr. Johnson denied that he ever had a plan such as had been widely publicized without previous denial and satisfied the trade unionists that none of the things they objected to would be done.

What the trade union people and civic groups have been protesting is a program supposed to come from Dr. Johnson, for making Chicago's 37 high schools largely vocational, instead of academic, in five years. The present attention to vocations is secondary, 20 per cent of the curriculum being classified as vocational, 80 per cent academic. The plan attributed to Dr. Johnson would have shifted the emphasis to 80 per cent vocational.

Not 'Arbitrary' Plan

In an interview after protests arose, Dr. Johnson said he did not mean arbitrarily to make 80 per cent of the work vocational, but added, "In time the pupils may want 80 per cent vocational training. We will try to give them what they want."

Since his plan was never put down in writing or in the form of an official announcement, it cannot be said that he has retracted it. But many observers here believe his purpose has been modified as a result of public protest. They also note that trade union protest seems to be far more effective than objections from civic groups which are not strong politically.

But the protesting groups are glad now that Dr. Johnson has told the trade union people that no five-year plan for vocational education is intended. In a conference with the union executives he described a program which departed so little from the present one that no one could object to it, and the meeting broke up on a friendly note.

What labor wants, according to Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and a leader in various civic activities, is a kind of education which fits boys and girls not to any narrowly limited career in factory, garage, or shop, but for any opportunities that may open up to them.

"We have visions of giving our children broader opportunities than we had," said Mr. Olander. "No matter what our condition today, we hope tomorrow will be better and that our boys and girls will achieve what we failed to reach. This attitude, I think, is one of the glories of the American tradition. It is directly opposed to the Prussian system of deciding for children, early in life, what their careers shall be on the strength of their parents' position and training them rigidly for these jobs.

"But even if we did want to train children for particular industrial vocations, it wouldn't be practical. Industrial labor has become so minutely subdivided that little craftsmanship is left, and there is no need to teach craftsmanship in schools."

Union Position Questioned

Some observers declare that the chief concern of many trade union officials is protection of the union system of apprenticeship. So long as they are assured that there is to be no influx of new workers into the trade union field they will be satisfied, it is said.

Yet other groups can hardly be accused of taking this position. Among them is the new Chicago Teachers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its members, nearly half the Chicago teaching force, with heavy representation from the high schools, are professional people who are outspoken in opposition to many of the educational policies of the school board, which was appointed by Mayor Kelly and which they regard as politically controlled. Their secretary, Kermit Eby, objected to the plan, for the reason, among others, that it would open the way for temporary appointments which would mean patronage, and so make the school system "an annex of the local spoils system."

The Citizens' Schools Committee, which has no union connections, was also strongly opposed to the proposed plan as outlined in the press, agreeing with the Teachers' Union that it would open the door to spoils politics, and holding it unsound educationally. The Citizens' School Committee is not opposed to vocational education, however.

Current developments in the controversy are encouraging, holds John H. Millar, an official of this organization. Fuller consultation with business, labor and citizen leaders is promised, he said, and this means that the school authorities are bound to come out with the realization that industry today is so complex that children cannot be trained for specific jobs in school but must be given a broad training of heads and hands.

Japan Extends Film Ban

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Government yesterday extended to April 1 its ban on the importation of foreign-made motion picture films. The original ban, part of the rigid wartime restrictions on imports and the remittance of funds abroad, would have expired Jan. 1.

He Brightens London

Drawn by John A. Mac

A London Lamplighter of Today

London Uses Gas—To Light Up

A Londoner's Sketchbook VIII

Drawn or Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Those who see a capped and muffered man cycling rapidly up the darkening London streets and stabbing at the lamps with a long thin pole as he whisks by, need not fetch a policeman. Rather, they should congratulate themselves.

For the oddly-behaving cyclist will not be a person bent upon wanton destruction. He will be an official lamplighter, and watchers will have seen the highest form of the lamplighter's art—lighting in series without dismounting.

This method of lighting lamps takes a good deal of practice, and, of course, a bicycle. But quite a number of London lamplighters have not got a bicycle, and could not use it if they had one. For there are many main London streets still lighted by gas lamps, each of which has to be turned up separately and where a cycling lamplighter might disturb the traffic.

Unusual? "Bless Yer, No"

Those visitors to London who come from "modern" capitals are sometimes amazed to find there are still any lamplighters in the capital of the British Empire. They may have expected to find, maybe, one; but surely a lamplighter in London must be unusual? So they stop a lamplighter in the street and ask him. And they find he isn't.

One lamplighter told all about the visitors, and himself, as he stood almost in the shadow of the Houses of Parliament.

"Bless yer, no; I don't mind yer askin' questions," he said. "I'm used to it. I am. Seems there's something about a lamplighter that just makes people stop and talk to him. Just makes them.

"Ow many of us are there?" He looked up at the lamp he had just turned up as if to gain inspiration. "Well, now, let me see. I should say there must be 150. A bit of an army, eh? Quite a lot, eh?

"Some of us is full-time, like me. Some of us is part-time lamplighters, same as I used to be before 1928. When you're part-time you can do odd jobs. Mend windows and things.

It Takes a Bit of Time

"What do we do all day when we're not lighting lamps? Well, I dunno," he declared, and he pushed his cap onto the back of his head and scratched his forehead. "It's a job that takes a bit of time. Yes, it takes a bit of time; we look after 180 lamps each, unless we're doin' the big lamps, then it's 120. We 'ave ter look after 'em, clean 'em and things. Some of us employed by the gas companies read meters and mend fuses in spare time. But then we aren't all employed by companies; no, some of us are employed by councils.

"Yea, lamplighting's a big job in its way, I reckon. Yea, I reckon," he went on; "there must be about 25,000 gas lamps in London and another 50,000 in the outskirts. Yea, I should say all of that.

"Well, I must get on. Bless yer, no, I don't mind yer stoppin' me. I'm used to it." And he went off down the road jerking up the levers under each light with his long pole. Maybe he wished he had a bicycle.

U. S. Drives for Chinese Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Three United States pennies will buy enough food in Shanghai to support a Chinese refugee for a day. Yet while these low living costs help to magnify the work of a dollar sent overseas, so many Orientals have been made destitute by the Sino-Japanese conflict that American welfare organizations find a vast need for sums to finance civilian relief work in the war areas.

Not since 1928, when floods and famine troubled the Orient, have fund-raising campaigns for the assistance of unfortunate Chinese assumed the magnitude of those now on or contemplated. In some instances, the programs have yet to be organized formally, but advance indications are that within the next year an effort will be made to collect millions of dollars in America.

Led by American Chinese who already have raised large sums, the list of organizations operating in the field includes China Famine Relief U. S. A., China Child Welfare, Inc., the Chinese Women's Relief Association and various American Protestant churches working through the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Largest Organization

From the standpoint of potential operations, perhaps the largest organization of all is China Emergency Civilian Relief, Inc., which is being formed to conduct a national campaign for funds. Persons interested in this particular program are said to include Herbert Hoover, Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Harper Sibley, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and James M. Speers, chairman of the board of the James McCutcheon Company.

China Emergency Civilian Relief may not have its program under way until well into the winter because of the extensive groundwork necessary before a national program of the size contemplated can be put in motion. As no early end to hostilities is expected, persons close to the program feel that war relief work will be needed for an indefinite period and that sound preparations will be more effective in the end, even though needs in China are immediate and urgent.

Meanwhile China Famine Relief U. S. A. already has its own campaign started, with a goal of $1,000,000. The organization is proceeding on the basis of estimates that 750,000 civilian Chinese refugees require help in the Shanghai area alone and that needs are increasing.

"News of distress continues to reach our office by letters and cables," said Miss Florence Lurty, secretary, at 105 East 22d Street. "Flood conditions in Shantung and North Kiangsu are affecting 4,000,000 persons critically, and undoubtedly heavy appeals will come from areas as hostilities spread further inland."

Since 1928, when it was organized, the association has raised and sent to China a total of $1,743,435 for the relief of suffering. At current rates of exchange, the American dollar is highly effective in caring for refugees, according to Miss Lurty, because the cost of care per person is only three Chinese dollars a month, or about 95 cents in United States money.

$50,000 Voted

The organization's American advisory committee in China, composed of leading business men and representatives of religious bodies, has voted $50,000 (local currency) to the Shanghai International Red Cross Association, Miss Lurty said.

Also established in 1928, China Child Welfare, Inc., has sent $25,000 to Shanghai for disbursement by local relief agencies there. A national campaign for additional financial support is underway, Miss Florence Broesler, secretary, at 570 Lexington Avenue, says.

Efforts by the churches to raise funds for relief work have been coordinated in a united appeal for aid in behalf of the Chinese civilian sufferers, Spanish children and German Christian refugees. Funds raised during the campaign, which is to reach its peak on Dec. 19, when offerings will be taken among the different congregations, are to be sent to China for distribution through an agency selected by the Foreign Missions Conference, according to Arthur Hungerford, director of the program.

American relief work in the Orient is administered largely through the China International Famine Relief Commission, directed by Dr. John E. Baker. The commission has lent Dr. Baker to the Shanghai International Red Cross Association for a program in which most of the commission's personnel is being utilized.

Opera Guild Makes Bow in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Birmingham Opera Guild, alone of its kind in the South, and federated with the state and national federation of music clubs, has made its bow to Birmingham audiences at the Birmingham Little Theater, its first scheduled performance being Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte" sung in English. The object of the organization is to give the young artists of the city and state repertory and experience at home. The guild is the outgrowth of several year's work among leading teachers and interested audiences who have attended the "opera miniatures."

Georgia Is 39th In Farm Revenue, Statistics Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Although 69.1 per cent of the citizens of Georgia are engaged in farming, the State does not produce sufficient foodstuffs to feed its people. Georgia ranks first in eroded acres. It costs more to produce cotton in Georgia than in any other State in the nation. These and other startling facts have been announced by Paul W. Chapman, dean of the University of Georgia college of agriculture, in his report on Georgia agriculture, prepared for the Citizens' Pact-Finding Movement in which 14 leading civic organizations are participating.

Under the heading "Things for Georgia Citizens to Think About," the report includes the following:

"Georgia ranks third among States in farm population; thirty-ninth in gross income a farm. Georgia ranked second among States in farm tenancy in 1935. Probably less has been spent in this State for agricultural research than in any in the nation. Prior to 1910, the South has grown much faster than Georgia.

Meat Purchases

"We produce but 35 per cent of the dairy products we use, and our consumption of milk and butter is only about half the average for the nation as a whole. We send $40,000,000 out of Georgia annually to buy meat and livestock products.

"We produce less than 1 per cent of the mules used on Georgia farms. Our yields per acre for most of the common crops are lower per acre and per worker, than those of any of the great agricultural states."

According to the report, Georgia had more farmers last year who had been on the land just one year than any State in the nation. It ranked fourth from the bottom for the same year in the number of farmers who had been on the land 15 years or more. Thirty-seven per cent of the farm land operated by owners was mortgaged, according to the 1935 census, and Georgia's farmers were classified as 75,867 owners; 9340 part owners; 1016 managers; 80,425 croppers; and 83,906 other tenants.

Brighter Spots

Some of the brighter facts pointed out by Mr. Chapman in the survey include the fact Georgia leads all states in the production of sweet potatoes, of peanuts, of watermelons, of pecans, and of pimento peppers. The state ranks fourth in tobacco production, eighth in acreage devoted to corn and fifteenth in total production. Georgia farmers increased their hog numbers during 1936 by 13 per cent.

"The average annual per capita farm income of Georgia," says the report, "is $141 as compared with a total per capita income of $343. The gross income per farm was $830. Georgia ranked thirty-ninth among states in gross farm income per farm."

Sino

(Continued from Page 1)

tain their present positions and after it would not attack within Nankings' walled area.

Flames last night were shooting over the city walls, causing alarm to those remaining within the capital that the city itself might be burned before the Japanese could occupy it.

New Puppet Regime Seen

PEIPING, Dec. 11 (AP)—Restoration of the former republican national Chinese government in North China by the Japanese army within a few days was forecast today by well informed Chinese sources. The Japanese were not as explicit but they freely predicted that there would be "a new government very soon."

The revived Republican government, Chinese believed, might be recognized by Tokyo as the "legitimate" regime for all China because of the severance of relations between Tokyo and the Nanking Government.

Chinese here viewed the prospect as "a second Manchoukuo," predicting stringent Japanese control.

(The Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi reported from Taiyuanfu, capital of North China province of Shansi, that three North China areas had announced their secession from the Nanking Government. It said representatives of 8,000,000 Chinese in Shansi had created a provisional government at Taiyuanfu, pledging co-operation with Japan and opposition to Communism. Shansi, South Hopeh and West Shantung leaders, it said, all had urged local autonomy.)

Extra Marines to Return?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Navy Department reveals that Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, has been given discretion to order withdrawal of the Sixth Marine Brigade which was dispatched last summer from San Diego to Shanghai.

Officials said that unless Admiral Yarnell decided otherwise, approximately 1300 men probably would return on the naval transport Chaumont, which is due to make its regular call at Shanghai the last of January. Officials emphasized that there was no intention of ordering a general withdrawal of marines from China.

The marine brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, was dispatched to Shanghai in August at the height of Sino-Japanese fighting around the city. Officials described the prospective recall as "merely the routine return of special troops" from an emergency assignment.

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Tower-Views

(Continued from Page 1)

A noticeable decline in British employment is laid by Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, to "an almost complete cessation of expenditures by big industrial companies in the United States."

The League of Nations Economic Committee issued a report on distribution of raw materials. Exporting, or "have," nations were enjoined from imposing export prohibitions. Importing, or "have-not," nations were in turn counseled not to pursue policies discouraging liberal action of "have" powers.

* * *

An obvious reference to Italy and Germany in this report came when Italy is rumored to be on the point of leaving the League. She would then be outside with Germany and Japan among great powers.

Inside, Britain, France and Russia would remain as the only great powers among Europe's smaller states still clinging to the League ideal. Outside, among great powers not aligned with the Fascist world bloc, is the United States. No wonder the League Economic Committee applauded prospects of an Anglo-American trade treaty!

* * *

Australia did its part in smoothing the way for a pact by announcing that the trade licensing system would be abandoned in favor of protective duties. The latter is the American method.

* * *

Manila: New Shanghai?

With Nanking's gray, crenelated mud-brick walls broken through, China lies prostrate before the Japanese invader. Not since the Manchus swept down from the north and conquered China in 1662, has the Celestial Kingdom been so humiliated. Inroads of European imperialists in the nineteenth century shrink to mere peckings at a vast realm compared with the mouthfuls bitten off by Japan.

* * *

Peace—in the military, unpeaceful meaning of that misused word—may be in sight. Whether China sues for peace, or fights on until her name has been stricken from the roster of independent nations by the Japanese sword, may be only a matter of detail. Effective Chinese resistance appears collapsing. No sufficient aid from outside is in evidence or even indicated. Is China about to go the way of Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria?

* * *

The future of other nations in China remains to be written. But Manila, anticipating the gradual squeezing of all but Japanese traders out of Shanghai, made its bid this week to become headquarters for Asiatic business offices of American and European firms.

* * *

Hull Explains

Japan's six conditions for an armistice, reported on good authority, would amount to cession of North China; a special zone around Shanghai; Chinese recognition of Japan's conquest of Manchuria; suppression of anti-Japanism throughout China; China's joining of the anti-Communist pact; and guarantees of "economic co-operation."

The notorious Twenty-One Demands might blush to be found in the same archives with these Six Demands.

* * *

Undeclared war and its effects brought some pointed questions to Secretary of State Hull this week. Congressmen wanted to know why the Neutrality Act had not been applied in China. Mr. Hull replied that war had not been declared by either side, that the President had not found a "state of war" to exist. He admitted that war in all but name rages.

The thin legal technicality did not hide from observers the apparent reason for withholding application of the Neutrality Act—a conviction that its operation might provoke Japan to assume belligerent rights which might involve the United States in armed incidents.

The League of Nations Association came to the support of the Administration's stand on China, in a condemnation of the Neutrality Act.

* * *

Colonies

Baron Constantin von Neurath hinted that Germany might run the risk of war over the colonial issue. Italy began training women for colonial duty. France is to open a colony in the island of Madagascar, off the southeastern coast of Africa, for Polish Jews. This report, affecting 30,000 families, is one of the more tangible results reported from the visit of Foreign Minister Delbos of France to Warsaw.

Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael, veteran British administrator in African posts, has been named High Commissioner in Palestine and Transjordan. Sir Charles Tegart arrived from India to reorganize Palestine's police. Three British African possessions, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, are reported on the way to fusion in a semi-independent or independent state.

Efforts to Consolidate Ethiopia: Page 3.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Helium: Germany assured of supply from United States for commercial Zeppelins.

Sonja: Norway's Sonja Henie receives Order of St. Olaf for skating triumphs.

Ontario Settles Power Dispute: Page 3.

Polar Camp: Soviets prepare to leave, after drift of 740 miles from North Pole.

Baby Trout Travel First Class in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Along with new luxury trains equipped with air conditioned cars and modern comforts comes now a modern railroad car that will be the last word in travel for fish.

Within a few weeks, New York State's tiny trout wards, born and reared in their early weeks at the near-by Caledonia Fish Hatchery, will be transported to distant lakes and streams in media that equal those of their comfortable pools. Ensconced in giant steel and glass tanks whose water will be kept fresh by applications of oxygen, the baby trout will be just as comfortable as they would be at home, according to state conservation department officials.

NYA Student Loans Made To 250 Georgia Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Two hundred and fifty students at the University of Georgia will receive federal aid through the NYA this year, according to Mrs. T. H. Whitehead, NYA clerk. This is 50 per cent less than last year because all NYA grants were cut one-third, and an additional allotment for drought areas in 1936 was withdrawn. Due to this, decrease many good students have been dropped. This year's eligibles have been placed according to need.

"For every student placed in an NYA position," Mrs. Whitehead declared, "there are three others waiting, all eligible. Any vacancies occurring from time to time will be filled by students from this list, always according to their actual need. Furthermore, we are attempting to give first choice to freshmen when there must be a selection between a new student and one who has received federal aid for two or three years."

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Borstal Methods Announced For British Columbia Prison

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 11 (CP)—Premier T. D. Pattullo announces that his Government intends to establish an institution run on the lines of the "Borstal System" for British Columbia's youthful delinquents. The system—which provides special constructive treatment for young offenders—would be introduced for those between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

Speaking to a deputation representing the John Howard Society for Penal Reform, the Premier said that the plan would be inaugurated in Burnaby municipality, near Vancouver.

Headed by the Rt. Rev. H. E. Sexton, Bishop of Columbia, the deputation offered the co-operation of the society in the after-care work of the Borstal System whereby youths are supervised for two years after leaving a penal institution.

Premier Pattullo said he would request Attorney General Gordon Wismer to co-operate with the society in carrying out the system.

The original Borstal System, introduced at Borstal Prison, Kent, England, in 1902, divides prisoners into three progressive classes, to which they may be promoted by industry and good conduct. It also seeks to train them in a craft they may practice after leaving the institution.

Britain Plans Centers For Youths Waiting To Serve Borstal Terms

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A clause providing "that offenders under the age of 21 should no longer be sent to prison pending their removal to Borstal institutions, but should be housed in special observation centers," is to be included in a new prison reform bill to be introduced soon by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary.

This represents a step toward recognition—urged for many years by penal reformers—first, that few things in penal administration are to be more studiously avoided than the influence which the older and more hardened criminal exerts upon youth when it is allowed to come in contact with it; and second, that few things have a more disastrous effect upon youthful offenders than the discovery that, after all, prison is not so disagreeable a place as they had been led to suppose.

Up to the present time, there has been in the British penal system an obvious lack in regard to young people. When a lad has been sentenced to a term at a Borstal institution, it has been the practice of authority to detain him in custody in order to discover to which particular Borstal institution he should go, and to arrange for that detention—which may last for several months—to run its course in a part of Wormwood Scrubbs, which is an ordinary adult prison.

It has been generally recognised that such a practice has had bad results. So bad, indeed, that they have often prejudiced the success of the restorative Borstal training which has followed it. No specially allocated institutions have existed to which lads could be sent, since Britain has, up to now, been backward in providing those "observation" centers, familiar in certain other countries.

But this is to be changed. Already one place of detention, equipped for the social and psychological investigations which are regarded as essential to the rendering of real and permanent help to the young delinquent, has been opened at Hull and, if the Home Secretary's Bill becomes law, others will follow.

These "observation" centers will deal, in a friendly, open way, with the problems of each young culprit as he comes along. Home life, school life, business life will be investigated, companions will be noted. All the influences which, between them, have contributed to the development of a tendency towards crime will be taken into consideration, and the young offender will then be dispatched—minus the fancied notoriety of having been a "jail-bird," minus the first-hand knowledge of what the inside of a prison is really like, and minus the degenerating influence arising from contact with older criminals—to a course of training fitted as well as may be to turn him into a self-respecting citizen.

Italy Looks to Young Ethiopia

Children at Yubdo
Schools for Such as These Are Springing Up

New Power Pacts Signed by Ontario; Long Disputes End

TORONTO, Dec. 11 (CP)—The signing of new agreements with three Quebec power companies, providing for delivery of power to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, is announced here by Dr. Thomas H. Hogg, chairman. A total of 610,000 horsepower is contracted for under the agreements.

Dr. Hogg said the new compacts, which he termed "amending agreements to the original contracts" canceled by legislative enactment in 1935, ended long-standing disputes and litigation between the companies and the commission. He said all parties concerned would "start afresh."

The agreements were made with the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, Maclaren—Quebec Power Company and the Gatineau Power Company. Dr. Hogg said they revised former contracts with the respective companies, reducing the price in all cases from $15 per horsepower to $12.50.

Legal Dispute Ended

Signing of the agreement with Beauharnois ended a $382,500,000 court and legislative battle between the Ontario Government and Quebec power companies.

From 1926 to 1934, Ontario Hydro made contracts for power deliveries with Beauharnois, the Ottawa Valley Power Company, the Gatineau and Maclaren Companies for 935,000 horsepower. Deliveries began in 1928, and to Oct. 1, 1935, Hydro paid $33,652,000 under the 40-year contracts.

They were an issue in the 1934 Ontario general election, with the Liberal party pledged to revision or nullification. In the 1935 session, the Legislature passed the Ontario Power Commission Act, declaring the contracts "illegal, void and unenforceable."

With the legislation as support, the Cabinet and Power Commission began negotiations with the companies and proclamation of the act was delayed. Agreements were reached with Gatineau and Maclaren, embodying price and delivery-date revisions.

Proclaimed in 1935

No agreement was reached with Ottawa Valley or Beauharnois. On Oct. 1, 1935, the province refused acceptance of power from Beauharnois. Further negotiations failed and the legislation was proclaimed on Dec. 6, 1935.

Ottawa Valley began action in Ontario Supreme Court for a declaration that the legislation was beyond the province's competence. Chief Justice Hugh Rose found it legal, but the appeal court overruled him, 3-2.

Negotiations were renewed. An agreement was reached between the Hydro Commission and Ottawa Valley, and the latter abandoned its court action. Beauharnois, the only company without a new contract, went to the courts and obtained a judgment for $609,000 for power available for delivery up to the date the action was instituted.

The Beauharnois 40-year contract called for an eventual maximum delivery of 250,000 horsepower at $15 a horsepower. Further action was instituted for $2,911,363.

Ontario started appeal to the Privy Council against the ruling the legislation was illegal. This appeal will be abandoned in view of the new agreement. Agreements with the other companies also called for abandonment of actual or contemplated lawsuits for fulfillment of the old contracts.

Reins Tightened on Ethiopia; Italy Also Watches Borders

Control of the natives of Ethiopia presents a major problem to Italy, still at work to consolidate its position in the vanquished land of the Negus. Civil and military measures to this end are described in the two accompanying articles.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—By laws abolishing the feudal system and slavery, the subject races of Ethiopia, constituting two-thirds of the population, have been placed on an equal legal footing with the Amharas, their former oppressors.

The subject races in many instances retain their own chiefs, and preserve their old traditions and customs. Steps have been taken to persuade Amharas in non-Amharic areas to return to their districts of origin, and compensation is offered where financial loss is thereby incurred.

While the system of criminal justice has been radically reformed, civil cases are first dealt with according to local traditional usage. It is only when settlement cannot be reached, or when a European is involved, that the case has to be referred to an Italian tribunal. Also, the local headman has certain administrative responsibility under the Italians.

Beyond this, however, the natives do not participate in executive government, although there is native representation on one of the Viceroy's councils, and local chiefs are consulted by Italian officials on matters concerning their own districts.

Schools Appearing

Although there were previously one or two government schools in Ethiopia, education was chiefly in the hands of foreign missionaries and was a negligible quantity. Now, elementary schools for boys and girls are beginning to appear. The teachers in some cases are priests or nuns but more often Eritreans. The pupils are taught Italian as well as their own native languages. Drill and physical training are carried out in all schools. Nothing in the nature of higher education is contemplated at present, but older boys are prepared for clerical posts in the government service and similar employment elsewhere.

The Rases and minor Amhara chiefs retain their titles and prestige, but have lost all power in their own regions as well as any influence they had in the government of the country. Those who have submitted continue to hold their lands, and to derive income from their produce, but they no longer have any right to tax the people.

Ras Seyoum lives in a private house at Asmara; Ras Halle Selassie Gugsa is honorary commander of a native band in the Tigré; Ras Hailu has a similar position in Addis Ababa. Small native cultivators not only retain their land, but are encouraged to extend their cultivation. They are given plants and seeds gratis, and are informed by loud speakers in all the chief centers that there is money to be made by bringing their produce to the markets.

Employed by Italians

Native cultivators will also gain agricultural experience from employment by Italian colonists, and by working for Italian companies cultivating staple products such as cotton, coffee, tobacco, and raising livestock. But it is expected that in some cases the natives will prefer to cultivate individually under the supervision of the companies that buy their produce.

In the towns natives are employed as assistants in shops and general stores, as domestics servants, clerks, messengers, and in many kinds of work where unskilled labor is needed. Native labor is paid at the rate of 10 to 15 lire a day, according to the conditions of work, which seems almost excessive to people never accustomed to regular pay at all.

Naturally, there are restrictions on the activities of the native population, as in all colonies, but there are also restrictions on Europeans where the natives are concerned. The two races are kept separate as far as possible in the towns, and strict laws have been promulgated forbidding intermarriage.

Cleanliness Needed

One of the most urgent needs of the Ethiopians has long been that of sanitary services. This the Italians have already started to remedy, although the immense problem of reforming living conditions will take a long time to solve. In the native quarters of towns large and small systematic activity of sanitary squads is seen and efforts are being made by local officials to teach cleanliness to the natives.

At Makale the commissioner gave instructions for all native housewives to wash out their huts daily. At first the women were flabbergasted at the very thought, but this measure alone improved the health of the town, which is now one of the cleanest in northern Ethiopia. Steps have also been taken gradually to pull down the filthy straw huts, and to replace them by stone huts of similar design with thatched roofs.

This work has already begun in Addis Ababa. Furthermore, town-planning schemes are designed to segregate and organize native quarters, so that cleanliness and sanitation can be administered.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP)—Latent protest of Ethiopians against the rule of their conquerors has caused Italian officials to intensify border defense and internal police work.

Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, the conqueror of Somaliland, who soon is to be replaced by the Duke of Aosta as viceroy of Ethiopia, recently made a tour of the East African territories under his jurisdiction. He gave attention to two problems:

1. Strengthening of garrisons along the British and French Somaliland frontiers, on the Gulf of Aden to the east; and placing adequate defense forces along the frontiers shared with Great Britain to the north, east and west.

2. Police and military provisions to restrain tribes traditionally turbulent during the dry season; and armed insurance against possible infiltration of revolt propaganda within Ethiopian boundaries.

From Mediterranean Tension

The first problem arose directly from tension in the Mediterranean over the Spanish situation. Premier Mussolini desires "military autarchy" in Italian East Africa. That means he wants the territory to be able to defend itself in case he suddenly is pressed for troops to defend the homeland.

Viceroy Graziani paid particular attention to military strength and discipline in garrison points along the British and French Somaliland frontiers.

Geography would aid an invasion of British or French troops in these regions. It is understood the Viceroy ordered reinstatement of heavy garrisons, withdrawn shortly after the collapse of sanctions (during the Ethiopian campaign) and the signing of an Anglo-Italian agreement concerning grazing privileges for native herders.

On the second score, General Graziani ordered more "iron" put into native police and regular army formations. A system of registry offices for birth of children both among natives and Italian colonials was instituted. At present the system of enrolling natives for the army is semi-voluntary.

Inducements to Enlist

Some tribesmen are told that if they enroll, take the oath of allegiance and submit to Italian Army discipline, their past insubordinations will be forgotten. Others are attracted simply by the glamour of uniforms and well-burnished arms, regular food and pay. Another generation, however, will find the regular homeland conscript system in operation.

Following his tour, General Graziani reported "all well" in a military sense. This he did following the traditional Ethiopian "mascal" ceremonies—native fantasies wherein the advent of the dry season is welcomed. Ethiopian tradition calls for war to be made in the direction taken by the smoke of ceremonial mascal fires.

The natives were brought this year before the Italian authorities in villages and towns to renew allegiance to white masters across the sea. Many danced peaceably. An as yet officially unnumbered mass of them rebelled. They killed an officially announced total of 41 white officers and 17 soldiers. The odd ratio indicated the mutinies occurred in remote camps where small groups of white officers commanded detachments of natives.

General Graziani—swift to strike back—tersely reported the rebels "wiped out." His officers believe that no matter which way the mascal smoke blows, next year there will be no garrison mutinies.

Startling Step By Italy Hinted As Council Meets

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP)—Italy, excited by its government's hint of momentous decisions in the nation's drive for greater power—including possible withdrawal from the League of Nations—awaited the end of tonight's Fascist Grand Council meeting.

Full repudiation of the Geneva doctrine of collective security was expected by most quarters as the chief step contemplated by the council.

Among the many reports current was one that the council had been called also to further open intervention in the Spanish civil war. This rumor was without basis except for the supposed displeasure of Premier Mussolini over the present stalemate between insurgent and government forces in Spain.

The stage was well set for one of Fascism's "historic events." Twenty-six high lords of fascism who make up the Grand Council were called to the conference under the chairmanship of the Duce at his official residence, Palazzo Venezia.

A guard of honor was ordered to bear the fasces, fascism's august symbol borrowed from Roman antiquity—a bundle of rods containing an ax—in the fanfare opening the meeting.

Thousands of the black-shirted rank and file of fascism were summoned to the huge flag-decked and flood-lighted square before the palace to wait proclamation of the council's decisions.

They were mobilized to hear the announcement from the famous balcony of the palace about midnight—probably by Premier Mussolini himself. It was from this vantage point that the Duce proclaimed establishment of the Italian empire after the conquest of Ethiopia.

Radio microphones were placed to pick up the balcony speech and the cheers of the crowd. Arrangements were made to radiocast the decisions in half a dozen foreign languages.

Photographers were ordered to record the various phases of the proceedings as a permanent state document.

To End 'Blind Alley' Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At the request of the National Association of Juvenile Employment and Welfare Officers, the Trades Union Congress and the Federation of British Industries are to consider the question of the recruitment, training and conditions of entrants into industry with the object of eliminating "blind alley" occupations in which progress ceases at an early age.

Prison School Reclaiming Youthful Belgian Criminals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TURNHOUT, Belgium — Belgium's juvenile prison at Hoogstraten, not far from here, has become a sort of place of pilgrimage for European jurists, juridical officials, probation officers and all those who are interested in the regeneration of criminals.

It is an institution for reclaiming offenders between 16 and 25 years of age. The leading thought of the Prison School is to give offenders the chance to get a moral and social re-education, at the same time preparing them for useful work in the world by professional training.

The school is divided into four progressive grades, Grade A is the observation section, with prison cells, which, however, have lost much of the dreary, depressing character of ordinary prisons. Not all of those who enter Grade A are promoted to a higher grade. A relatively large number of them are found ineligible for promotion and these are sent after two months or so to ordinary reformatories or prisons to serve the rest of their sentence.

Re-education Begins

Re-education begins in Grade B for the others. Starting from the assumption that surroundings rather than natural disposition have contributed to the making of the criminal, the education begins with improving the material conditions of the offenders and making them familiar with law and order. The boys are united in groups of a dozen each, headed by a guard, who is at the same time a certificated teacher. The boys have to become accustomed to a regular life and to heed each other's interests. They are given marks for their general conduct and behavior. When these marks are very satisfactory, and only then, are they promoted to the third grade.

"Broken Chains" League

Grade C is called the section of self-government. Although there are still guards in the background, the one-time criminals enjoy a certain measure of liberty. They have cozy rooms of their own, instead of cells. The French windows of their rooms have no bars. It is a great privilege and honor to become a member of the C-group, which is a sort of corps d'élite. The C-group enjoys many favors. One of the greatest of these is permission to become a member of the Boy Scout club. The Scouts are on parole not to try to escape when they are out camping on a day's excursion with a Scout-master. Sometimes they go to within a few steps of the Netherlands frontier, but not one of the Boy Scouts has yet tried to escape. Every troop of 20 has only one Scout-master.

These youths have formed a "Broken Chain" League, financed largely by proceeds from their journal. In the first place, the league aims to provide financial asistance to poor prisoners' families. Secondly, when the time of release approaches, for a member who has acquired profesional skill but has no tools, the league may grant him a loan for the purchase of tools. Thirdly, the league may support aged inmates, who, even years after their release, have come into financial difficulties through no fault of their own.

Finally the league may loan lesson fees for postal courses for members. The governor of the school prison has to grant permission for every expenditure made by the league. This permission is usually granted. The funds and the accounts are in the hands of the members of the league, but the administrator of the school prison audits the books.

The last grade, D, is a final preparation, a transition stage of six months, the last part of a sentence, before the young man returns to the community. Only those who had long sentences to serve are allowed in this grade of semi-liberty, and only then, when the governor is able to find them jobs with private persons.

The Ins and Outs of M. P.'s

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Does the ordinary M. P. serve his constituency best by sitting through debates in the House of Commons on the numerous occasions where he has no personal contribution to make to the discussion, or by skipping divisions in order to have more time to devote to working up support for the political party to which he belongs.

This question has been raised by somewhat crisp correspondence that has been goin on here. In this Lord Middleton has taken exception to the fact that out of 430 supporters of the Government only 204 voted for it on the occasion of the last big foreign affairs debate. Various Conservative M. P.'s have replied that since their party has an overwhelming majority on its side, their presence at this division was unnecessary and they were better employed doing other political work.

The number of M. P.'s voting at the end of a long debate is of course no criterion of how many of them may have listened to all the arguments of any importance that have been brought forward. The question of whether they should stay on to vote later in the evening also is claimed as one to be determined by the party "whips," whose duty it is to see that the majority present on the Government side in the chamber is always adequate to vote down such opposition as may at any moment challenge it.

With the enlargement of the British electorate of late years, the task of a conscientous M. P. in keeping in touch with his constituents has become so heavy that there is much to be said for his taking as much time off as he can from the House of Commons for this work. On the other hand, the Government's position in foreign countries may be weakened if what are in reality overwhelming votes in its favor are made to appear as if they had been comparatively narrow majorities only. There is thus reason on both sides in the dispute.

New Soviet Envoy Slated in Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Russian embassy notified the German Foreign Office today that the Soviet ambassador, Dr. Constantine Youreneff, would not return to his post.

The recall of Dr. Youreneff and reports of his arrest in connection with a purge of suspected enemies within Soviet ranks was disclosed in Moscow, Nov. 12.

Dr. Youreneff was an "old Bolshevik" and had been a member of the Communist Party since 1905. He was active in the Russian revolution, later was Commissar of Public Works, and had been Russian ambassador to Italy and Japan before his assignment in Berlin.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Dec. 11 (AP)—Nicholas Thikmeneff, Soviet Minister to Denmark, who has been absent several months from his post, failed to return in early December as expected.

Mexico Renders Tribute To Its Faithful Postmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Postmen throughout Mexico were honored here with barbecues, dancing, speeches and decorations for those who have served the public longest.

While half their number delivered mail as usual, the other half of the city's oldest postal employees met to be honored by the Governor of Nuevo Leon, the Mayor of Monterrey and heads of leading civic clubs and patriotic groups.

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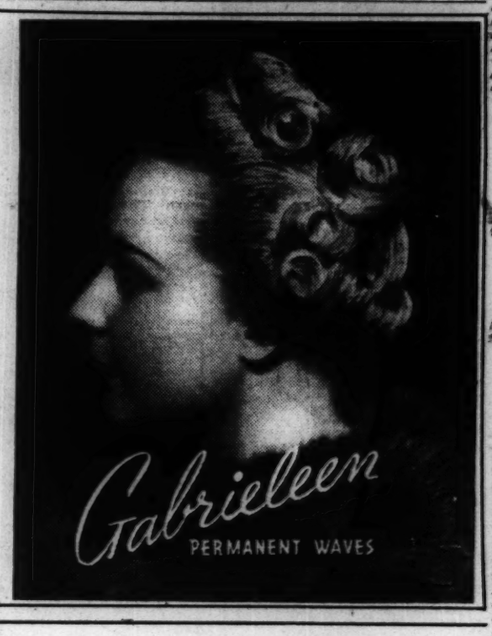

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Federal Workers With C. I. O. Have Own School in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Federal workers belonging to the C. I. O. have started their own night school here with a course of study ranging from statistics to the modern dance.

The classes, held in a modest brick house that was once the military headquarters of General Grant, are typical of those the C. I. O. is encouraging its affiliated unions to establish in various industrial centers for the purpose of increasing interest in union activity and improving workers' fitness for their jobs.

Though the school only opened its doors Nov. 15, 400 pupils have already enrolled. Classes are organized as soon as 10 persons signify a desire to study a certain subject. Sessions will continue all year round.

Teachers are for the most part specialists serving in the various agencies of the Federal Government. Many of them have taught in colleges or universities in the past. At present they are contributing their services free, but the intention is to pay them regular salaries as soon as the school gets on a sound footing.

Courses for the school were selected by a referendum in which all members of the United Federal Workers of America were asked to participate.

Largest class of 18 at present is that studying "The Modern Economic Order," a course conducted by Dr. Carolyn Ware, associate professor of social economy and social history. Other courses offered include "Union Organization"; Current Events in Labor"; "Labor and Social Legislation"; "History of American Labor"; "Principles of Economics"; "Statistics"; "International Affairs"; "You and Your Job"; "Creative Writing"; "Drama"; "Group Singing" and "Modern Dance."

A recent feature of the "Contemporary Literature" class was a discussion between Floyd Dell and Henry Alsberg, both employed by the WPA writers' project on "Has Ernest Hemingway Made a Left Turn?"

At the present time no "cram courses" for civil service examinations are offered. School officials explained that "while the school has no objections to this type of course, Civil Service regulations forbid any civil service employee teaching such a class, and since most of the Federal Workers' School instructors are drawn from civil service ranks, it is unlikely for the present anyhow, that any such courses will be offered."

All courses are frankly designed to teach pupils of the advantages of a progressive labor union movement. Even in the dance course will the struggle between labor and capital be depicted.

Members in good standing of C. I. O. unions are charged a fee of $2 for each course. Non-members pay $2.50.

Of those enrolled thus far, about three-fourths are government workers and the rest workers in other fields.

Business Sticks to Its Guns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—A summary of the attitude of American business, as represented by the American Congress of Industry which ended its sessions yesterday, would inevitably contain the conclusion that business clings, at least in preference, to the pre-depression orthodoxies.

Unhampered private initiative is asserted, with vigor inspired by the New Deal recession, to constitute the only workable basis for economic stability and the chief source of new wealth and employment.

Improvements in security and social well-being, it is still believed, will emanate most assuredly from the munificence of a prosperity industry itself. State legislation is still preferred to federal legislation and the courts to such quasi-administrative bodies as the National Labor Relations Board.

The impact of New Deal legislation has modified this thinking, at least, to the extent that this convention drafted a code of practices looking toward the mitigation of depressions, the eradication of certain excesses like over-capitalization and speculation and acceptance of the theory of collective bargaining, if Government and the workers insist upon it.

This was a convention of private entrepreneurs, persuaded that the drop in business indexes had refuted the idea of progress through legislation and had justified their own concept of advancement through business endeavor. But there was discernible an underlying awareness of the political realities that are expanding the scope of government and the offer of industry to sit down with labor and the Administration in finding a balance among these viewpoints represented an important contribution by this convention.

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Weekends in Jail Imposed by Judge On Tipsy Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11—Week ends in jail until entire terms are served, are advocated by Judge Curtis Bok in the case of drunken drivers whose families would experience further hardship if their confinement for the usual 30 days meant the loss of an income-producing job.

Two such drivers who appeared before Judge Bok recently on a week day, were the first to receive such treatment. One told the judge that he "scarcely made enough to care for his family," and the other asserted a 30-day jail sentence would work "terrible hardship" on his family.

"I don't wish," said Judge Bok, "to impose unnecessary hardship or to see you lose your employment, but on the other hand, you must be made to pay your debt to society. Come to my chambers at 10 a. m. Saturday, prepared to go to jail."

To one of the men he added, "I want to talk this over with your employer. I understand you have part of your vacation still due. Perhaps you can serve part of your time in this vacation period."

South Carolina Demands Auto Accident Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A record system, designed to compile data from accident reports to provide a better foundation for dealing with the continually growing safety problem, has been established by the state highway department, according to Wilbur Smith, traffic engineer of that body.

The official said the information will be used in studies of accidents and their causes. Every individual in a wreck which involves personal injury or property damage of $50 or more is required to report the accident to the department within 24 hours of its occurrence. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor. The reports, authorities stated, will be confidential and will not be used in law suits, criminal or civil.

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C. I. O. Government Employees Go to School

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Leaders of the Washington Project

Upper Left—Dr. Ralph Turner, Director of the Federal Workers' School of the District of Columbia.
Upper Right—Sign Over the Entrance.
Center—Arthur Goldschmidt, Business Manager of the School.
Lower—Miss Jessica Buck, Instructor in Trade Union Publicity, With Students. Her Course Will Familiarize the Student With all Forms of Trade Union Publicity—Including Newspaper, Radio, Union Publications and Leaflets.

Reich-Mexican Trade Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A marked increase in Mexican imports from Germany is indicated by a report made recently by the Department of National Economy. The report is based upon figures for the first quarter of the current year.

The United States remains the biggest exporter to Mexico, with goods valued at 88,000,000 pesos sold during this period. Germany takes second place with exports to Mexico valued at 21,000,000 pesos. The peso is now quoted at about 28 cents.

It is estimated that German exports to Mexico for the entire year will be approximately 84,000,000 pesos, which indicates a decided increase over the amount for 1935, totaling 48,000,000, and for 1936 when they reached 71,500,000 pesos.

Between 1935 and 1936 Mexican exports to Germany increased from 53,000,000 to 82,000,000 pesos but a decrease from the 1936 level is indicated for the current year. Goods amounting to 19,000,000 pesos were shipped from Mexico to Germany during the first quarter of this year, which forecasts a total for the year of 76,000,000 pesos.

A concentrated effort is being made to continue the increase in trade between the two countries through the improvement of shipping routes. In this respect Mexico suffers in competition with other Latin-American countries selling tropical and semi-tropical products abroad since she is off the main shipping routes.

Other efforts are being made through the organization of producers and creditors, of extending credit aid, through the dissemination of trade information and like practices, to stimulate the exchange between the two countries.

Talents of Patrick Henry Attested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDENTON, N. C.—A batch of faded and mildewed letters written by James Iredell, early-day local resident and Associate Justice on the initial bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, to his wife, Hannah Iredell, has just come to light. Among these is one bearing upon the oratorical prowess of Patrick Henry, fervid revolutionary patriot of Virginia, which has historical interest. Although Henry was an elderly man at the time Judge Iredell listened to him, the Edenton jurist told his wife that "Henry discovered for me an ingenuity, a depth of investigation, and a power of reasoning fully equal to anything I have ever witnessed."

Judge Iredell, one time attorney general of North Carolina, whose appointment to the nation's highest tribunal in 1790 was in no way solicited, being viewed rather as a personal appointment by President Washington, apparently wrote his wife every night while on his circuit. The letters, carefully preserved in the usual beribboned way, were lately found in the attic of the old Iredell homestead here.

"My Dear Hannah. . . .The great Patrick Henry spoke today," reads the letter which refers in glowing terms to Patrick Henry, "I never was more agreeably disappointed than in my acquaintance with him. I have been much in his company, and his manners are very pleasing, and his mind, I am persuaded, very liberal. It is a strong reason I have, added to many others, to hold in high detestation violent party prejudice. We have since given judgment on the great question as to the British causes (Ware vs. Hilton, 1793). The judgment was in favor of the plaintiff, with the exception of certain sums paid into the Treasury. Mr. Griffin and myself concurred. Mr. Jay was for overruling it.

"The question was one of the highest interest to the people of Virginia, involving as it did the honor of the State and the fortunes of many of her citizens. Henry, Marshall, Innis and Campbell appeared for the defendants, and Wickham, Roland, Baker and Starke for the plaintiff. The magnitude of the cause justified such an array of counsel. The discussion was one of the most brilliant exhibitions ever witnessed at the bar of Virginia.

"However painfully I may reflect at any time on the inadequacy of my own talents, I shall, as long as I live, remember with pleasure and respect the arguments which I have heard in this cause. Henry . . . was adorned with a splendor of eloquence surpassing what I have ever felt before. Fatigue gave way under its influence and my heart has been warmed, my understanding has been instructed. . . . He is an orator indeed!"

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 11

President:
Nominated Jerome N. Frank and John W. Hanes to be members of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

House:
Passed bill embodying permanent farm plan to control production and stabilize farm prices for cotton, wheat, tobacco and rice.

Senate:
Concurred in bill passed by House appropriating $225,000 to pay members' way to and from special session.

Departments:
WPA announced it would add 350,000 to rolls.
United States Housing Authority allocated $30,500,000 among eight states.
Board of Tax Appeals formally exonerated Andrew W. Mellon of tax fraud.

N. Y. Guardsmen Ordered to Shun Foreign Causes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11—Following disclosures that members of the New York National Guard had attended a social affair sponsored by a Tsarist Russian organization, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has issued an order forbidding officers and enlisted men of the State's military organization from doing anything "to further or promote any so-called nationalist group."

The Governor's order came after an investigation by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding officer of the guard, following disclosures by the New York Post that officers and 12 enlisted men of the second battalion headquarters and combat train of the 24th Coast Artillery had attended a dance and concert aboard the naval reserve training ship Illinois on Nov. 13. He recommended to the Governor that no meeting of this character should be permitted in an armory under the control or supervision of the division of military and naval affairs which would give the appearance of official sanction to such meetings or functions.

Precaution Urged

General Haskell also recommended that in the future all leases of armories should be carefully scrutinized by the officer in charge so that, if necessary, protective clauses may be inserted in leases "to prevent any demonstrations or display of uniforms, flags, emblems or posters of a controversal character or the sale or distribution of controversial literature."

The affair aboard the Illinois, General Haskell's report said, was under the auspices of Rossiya, a Russian vernacular daily newspaper in New York, which he characterized as "strongly anti-soviet and anti-communistic." The affair was attended almost exclusively by so-called White Russians composing the group known as "the Russian Battery" of the guard wearing their uniforms. Others present, he said, were officers of the old imperial Russian army and navy.

General Haskell's recommendations, all of which were approved by the Governor, call on all commanding officers of the New York national guard "to inform all personnel of their commands that they must under no circumstances employ their status as national guardsmen to further or promote any so-called nationalist group or non-American political or racial cause and that they must at all times maintain a clear distinction between their private civilian status and their official status as national guardsmen."

Reorganization Favored

Reorganization of the so-called "Russian Battery" of the guard is recommended by General Haskell, with its personnel "distributed proportionately among the batteries of the regiment by transfer," and that such designations as "Russian Battery" or the prefixing of any similar non-American or foreign designation to the name of any unit of a regiment of the national guard or the naval militia be eliminated.

"Such designations," he added, "are most certainly undesirable in the military forces of the state of New York and the United States."

General Haskell, commenting upon his investigation, said the old Russian imperial flag was displayed at the function along with the United States emblem and that there were at the affair about a dozen young men garbed in the uniform of a gray shirt and trousers, but wearing no insignia.

"So far as can be ascertained," he said, "the gray-clad persons are members of a Russian youth movement, called the Russian Imperial Union. This group is strongly anti-communist, favors the overthrow of the present Soviet Government in Russia and restoration of the former imperial dynasty or some similar form of White Russian government and sympathetic to the fascist form of government."

Doctor Brands Social Medicine Test as Failure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Socialization of medicine is the work of those who are attempting to misinform and lure the American public into a relationship regarding which it has no clear concept, in the opinion of Dr. Seth A. Brumm, formerly president of the Philadelphia County Medical Association.

Addressing a section meeting of the Greater New York Dental Conference at the Pennsylvania Hotel here yesterday, Dr. Brumm emphasized that adoption of socialized medicine would increase rather than diminish health problems for the nation.

"It is quite easily understood why the practice of medicine should be selected (for socialization)," he declared. "It is because governmental powers realize what an important item it is in our social structure. If the practice of medicine were to be considered as an industry, it would be found a larger concern than the United States Government."

Fundamental Question

The fundamental question for independent practitioners to decide, he held, was: "Do physicians and dentists of this country place their lot with politically controlled organizations, or do they wish to continue the freedom of their heritage?"

Controversial aspects of Dr. Brumm's address led the press and publication committee of the conference to issue a statement to the effect that speakers were responsible for their own utterances and did not necessarily reflect opinions and conclusions of the meeting or the New York dental profession.

"If a citizen cannot pay his medical bill, then it is high time that our government pass laws which will make a man worthy of his hire and place him in a position to purchase the economic necessities," Dr. Brumm continued.

Conditions in Europe

"Has not continental Europe shown us that governmental medicine has given them the highest morbidity and mortality in the world, to say nothing of the most miserable medical care—and that at a far greater cost to the citizen?"

After 6 per cent of the socially indigent were provided for at public expense, the balance of the population should be able to pay its own medical bills, he said.

10 Are Approved As Rear Admirals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — President Roosevelt has approved promotion of 10 naval captains to rear admiral and 37 commanders to captain. The officers were chosen by a selection board of nine, headed by Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn. They will be promoted as vacancies occur.

Those approved for advancement from captain to rear admiral were:

Arthur Byron Cook of Evansville, Ind.; Harold Gardiner Bowen, native of Providence, R. I., who resides at Hatch Ranch, Suisun City, Calif.; Stanford Caldwell Hooper, born in Colton, Calif., present home Washington, D. C., now is director of the technical division of the bureau of naval operations.

John Henry Newton, native of Pittston, Penna., home at Carbondale, Penna.; he was appointed chief of staff and aide of the commander of battle force destroyers this year; Wilhelm Lee Friedell, Texarkana, Ark., now aide of the commandant at the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii naval base; John Walter Wilcox Jr., native of Milledgeville, Ga., home at Atlanta, Ga. Now chief of staff of naval war college, Newport, R. I.

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Pact Is Expected to Avert Honduran-Nicaraguan Clash

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 11 (AP)—A peace protocol, designed to prevent repetition of incidents such as the recent border dispute, was signed today by representatives of Honduras and Nicaragua.

The pact was the result of mediation conferences which have been going on for several weeks. It binds both countries to seek peaceful settlement of their disputes hereafter and to retire military forces which were not kept on the frontier before Aug. 1, 1937.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A border dispute so serious that it had reached the stage of mobilization of troops along the frontier, emergency arms expansion and ultimatums, appear to have been brought under the discipline of the arbitration process by the Nicaraguan-Honduras peace pact, signed last night. Both Goverpments are expected to confirm the agreement.

Because of the earnest effort to keep up the morale of the Inter-American peace machinery, at a time when the world peace system is elsewhere in serious straits, the incident was recognized as having far more importance than mere geography would imply. Mediation was invoked in the latter part of October, and appears to have achieved a signal success.

If a war had broken out, it is conceded in Inter-American diplomatic circles, the adverse effect on that highly intangible but vital force—the faith of the American nations in the arbitration process, and their willingness to abide by it—would have been substantially impaired. The history of the long-drawn out Chaco war is cited as witness on this point; for it left its mark in a distrust which is only being overcome by the most strenuous efforts of the forces of mediation such as were invoked in the current Central American case.

Terms of the Nicaraguan-Honduras pact, as reported to the New York Times, include the following:

Both countries agree to a solution by peaceful means.

Honduras interprets this as calling for arbitration under the inter-American general treaty of arbitration of 1929.

Both governments agree to retire all troops other than normal frontier guards from the border; to refrain from all mobilization of troops except in case of domestic revolution; to suspend immediately and for six months all arms purchases; to order military planes not to fly over the other's territory; to seek co-operation of the press in halting inflammatory news and broadcasts; to prevent activities on the soil of one, looking to a revolution against the administrative regime of the other; and not to resort to arms for solution of the conflict.

Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, United States Minister to Panama, who was a member of the mediation commission together with representatives of Venezuela and Costa Rica, is credited with a diplomatic coup in the management of the negotiations. Instead of calling joint conferences, likely to degenerate into interminable speeches, stern bargaining positions and ultimatums, the mediators talked separately with each group and thus arranged the pact—the two parties coming together only socially during the negotiating period.

The mediation commission today recessed for a month, to give time for the expected confirmation of the pact.

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Of All Things . . !

Spurs—The Senate Brand

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate works harder when there is an election in the offing, Senator Reynolds (D-NC) said just after the Senate chamber had filled for a roll call on a farm bill amendment. He drew a gusty laugh with the statement.

"I think I have never seen so many members in the Senate as we have at the present time, which shows that they know there is an election coming on and they want the people to see they are at work."

"Is it not possible that the senators have gathered to hear the Senator from North Carolina speak?" inquired Senator Schwellenbach (D-Wash).

"I thank the Senator for asking that question, which I suggested that he ask me," Senator Reynolds replied amid a roar of laughter. "But the senators know I am not talking to them," he continued. "I am talking to the people of North Carolina. And that I should not be strange to the senators, because they know that civilization began in North Carolina."

Rural Music

SALEM, Ore. (AP)—State Treasurer Rufus C. Holman poised a blue pencil over Oregon State College's request for 11 pianos.

"Isn't that where they teach people to be farmers?" he asked.

"Yes," said Budget Director Wallace S. Wharton, "but they have to have contented cows."

He got the pianos.

Turn Off the Radio

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Parents should turn off radios while school children are studying at home, the University of Arizona psychology department advises.

Miss Mary Sterling, psychology student from Detroit, said a survey of children's study habits revealed that steady playing of phonographs or radio music proved not too great a handicap but that intermittent music or "jumpy" programs made study difficult.

High-Speed Oratory

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate veterans credit Senator Josh Lee (D-Okla) with a new speed record for Senate oratory. Senator Lee spoke so fast in farm bill debate that the official shorthand reporters had difficulty taking down his words. They estimated he talked at times at the rate of 250 words a minute.

Vice-President Garner, asserting that it was the fastest talking he had heard in his 35 years in Congress, said: "That was going some."

Official reporters said Senator Bone (D-Wash) previously was the fastest talker.

Baby Gets Old-Age Tax

DETROIT (AP)—The Allan R. Kenneys think their six-months-old daughter, Alice Barbara, may be the youngest person in the United States to hold a social security card.

A month ago Alice Barbara received $7.45 for appearing in a commercial motion picture produced here. Uncle Sam claimed seven cents as social security tax for the old age pension she will be eligible to obtain in 64½ years.

In return the baby received a social security card.

More Holidays Wanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Legislation providing for a weekly half-holiday in all towns and cities of the Province during the entire year, rather than just during the summer months, will be sought at the next session of the Saskatchewan Legislature. Labor association officials have urged the new law.

Studies Sought For Pupils Ending At High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11—Radical changes in secondary school curricula, for the benefit of pupils who do not intend to seek further education, are urgently needed, according to John N. Patterson, managing director of the Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania.

Addressing a recent meeting of the Civic Club, Mr. Patterson said:

"For those high school students who do not go on to college we must think of our secondary system in terms of a program bristling with vital studies useful after graduation. Such a program should include labor laws, opportunities for employment offered by the community, consumer education, housing, taxation, public utilities and city planning."

California Forest Fires Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11—California's national forests enjoyed an abnormally low fire destruction record this year, according to a report just released by Regional Forester S. B. Show of the United States Forest Service.

Reasons for this advance, Mr. Show said, were "increased public caution with fire, the improved fire-fighting activities of the CCC and Forest Service protective forces, favorable climatic conditions, and new and more effective facilities for the detection and suppression of forest fires."

As compared with a year ago, Mr. Show reported 1450 fires which burned over 15,931 acres since Jan. 1, 1937, against 1681 fires, which burned 78,571 acres in 1936.

Total cost for fire suppression chargeable to fire fighting funds was $126,706, or about one-half the sum expended for the same purpose last year, the report said.

The region over which Mr. Show is in charge includes 18 national forests containing some 19,250,000 acres of land in California and South Nevada.

The report commended the "many forest visitors" who showed increased co-operation in keeping fire out of the timber and brush lands of the mountains. It stated that man-caused forest fires were 23 per cent less than the figure for 1936.

Also acclaimed were the services of CCC enrollees from 92 CCC camps who were available for immediate call throughout the fire season.

Radios were listed as playing an important part in fire suppression, as was also the use of several contracted airplanes employed in scouting burning fires.

High speed transportation, made possible by more extensive road systems, said the report, accounted for the corraling of many small fires before they attained any size.

Study of Scottish Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A Research Association is being founded in connection with the Scottish Liberal Federation. Its talk is to be to study economic developments likely to be of use in Scotland. Fruit canning, flax production, and peat wallboard manufacture are among industries suggested for immediate investigation.

Princeton

(Continued from Page 1)

its final inter-section conference is scheduled for Dec. 14. Among the men participating are James G. MacDonald of the New York Times, Prof. Edwin M. Borchard, of the Yale Law School, and Jasper E. Crane '01, vice-president of du Pont.

Enrolled in the School of Affairs are 45 seniors and 51 juniors. The Daily Princetonian, undergraduate news organ, took the lead in criticizing the school last May in an editorial, attacking it on the ground that such over-specialized study of the social sciences excluded the humanities from the students' curriculum and that this was far from accepted theories of a well-rounded education.

Bringing educational controversy to a head, a symposium now materializes on what may be called "cultural generalization versus practical specialization," with professors, members of the university administration and undergraduates taking part. To indicate curriculum tendencies, and to point to a likely outcome for the debate, a system more or less on the model of the School of Affairs was instituted last year in the humanities, to allow for horizontal specialization through English, modern languages, classics, philosophy, and art and archaeology, for qualified students.

Virginia Museum Aids Art Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Owners of valuable paintings who wish to store them or seek expert opinion on their authenticity may secure assistance from the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, according to a museum booklet.

Discussing the new services, Thomas C. Colt Jr., director, said the museum's staff will examine works of art for individuals, provided the objects are brought or shipped to and from the museum at the owner's expense. No appraisals of the financial value of the object will be given.

The prospectus outlines the restoration service as follows: "The museum has developed a workshop capable of doing the fundamental work of maintaining its collections, cleaning, rebacking and restoring paintings, matting, framing and installing collections. Realizing its essential obligation to assist in the preservation of all works of art within the State as well as its own collections, the museum has developed the department to the extent that it is able to accept a limited amount of restoration work from the State at large."

California Tree Said to Produce Record Big Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—From the heart of a California redwood tree comes the world's largest board.

That's the distinction claimed by the California Redwood Association for its exhibit in its office here. Seven feet wide, 12 feet long, and three inches thick, the one-piece board was obtained to demonstrate unusual sizes available for construction work.

The board was cut from a Sequoia sempervirens, the tree which furnishes the entire commercial supply of redwood. The Sequoia gigantea is the only other variety of redwood, making the kind limited in variety in comparison with the many pines, firs, and cedars.

The redwood family is said to have changed less than any other plant group in the last 30,000,000 years. At one time redwoods covered a great portion of eastern Asia and the western portion of America. Except in California, they were erased by the Ice Age.

Chemical combination in the redwood cell is credited for the exceptional durability of the redwood, which reproduces more rapidly and under more adverse conditions than any other commercial tree, claims the redwood association.

"This ability, plus the select logging practiced in the redwood regions," explained the association, "assures a continued supply in the future."

'Stop Tinkering' Toy Makers' Plea To Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—A discussion of labor problems in which criticism of the Administration for "tinkering with the business machine," was the recurring theme was the feature of the twenty-first annual meeting of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, Inc., yesterday at the New Yorker Hotel.

For two delegates—about 100 toy manufacturers from the Middle West and from the Atlantic States—have been considering ways of improving employer-labor relations and a program of opposition to undesirable legislation. Particular objection to the excise tax, as affecting toys, has been voiced. While toys are supposed to be exempt from the tax, one official declared, manufacturers of sporting goods and of certain toys which are equipped with taxable parts, such as rubber tires on doll carriages, are being hard hit by it.

Cass S. Hough of Plymouth, Mich., president of the association, viewed conditions darkly in his address to the convention.

"By far the largest single factor," he declared, "is a complete lack of confidence in Congress and the Administration which is certainly justified."

He added that "Congress and the Administration have been tinkering so long with the business machine, and to such little avail, that the natural laws of economics have not been allowed full and free operation and that, consequently, what started out as a recession has turned into a full-fledged depression."

Mr. Hough was particularly critical of the Black-Connery wage-and-hour bill and the proposed federal licensing bill.

"Organized opposition by you and all those associated with you poured into your representatives in Washington can and must put an end to vicious legislation of this kind," he declared.

An expansion of the demand for American toys abroad was reported by Miss E. D. Schutrumpf, of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, United States Department of Commerce. The market has widened particularly in English-speaking countries, she said, where an appreciation of educational and mechanical toys made in the United States has resulted in increased orders.

The meeting closed today.

Cromwell Wins Hearing for His Farm Aid Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—James H. R. Cromwell, whose wife, Doris D. Duke, is purported to be the wealthiest heiress in the country, was in town today trying to persuade Congress that his "negative interest" plan for liquefying more capital should be written into the farm bill.

Mr. Cromwell laid his scheme before members of the Senate Agriculture Committee and later addressed a group of House members rounded up by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas.

As explained by Mr. Cromwell, his program calls for a government subsidy granted to banks by the Federal Reserve Board to make it possible for them to lend money at a lower rate of interest than they are now doing. He claims it will be 16 times more efficient as a recovery measure than federal funds spent for public works.

The bill for such a subsidy Mr. Cromwell estimates would run around $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 a year.

"The President told me he would not object to such a measure being introduced as an amendment to the farm bill, but he would not permit his name to be attached to it," Mr. Cromwell reported. He said he had also discussed his proposal at length with Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

When his conversations here are concluded, Mr. Cromwell will fly to Hawaii to spend the Christmas holidays with his wife, who, at her own request, recently made a tour of West Virginia mining towns with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to see "how the other half lives."

There has been talk lately that Mr. Cromwell, who resides in Somerville, N. J., might be named to the Senate to succeed Gov. A. Harry Moore, but he told reporters he had not been informed that such an appointment would be made. He indicated his willingness to accept if it should be forthcoming.

Drive On Illiteracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Records show that 237 illiterate adults in Augusta county have been given the advantage of schooling since Jan. 1, 1936, under the Works Progress Administration. Mrs. Beulah Roll is director of the adult schools in this county. In addition, nearly as many adults who had had advantages of some instruction early in life have attended classes during the period.

Highway 'Test Tube' Holds Typical Hazards for Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A "test-tube" highway, nearly 100 miles long, is expected to develop a basis for reducing accidents in Pennsylvania.

Typical as to communities, open country, paving types and dimensions, the test road will apply only to remedies which have proved effective. Furthermore, remedies and traffic devices will be restricted to those which can be put to statewide use. Only existing agencies of state and local governments and civic organizations will be utilized in the safety promotion.

Sponsored by J. G. Boardman, Secretary of Revenue, the project is fostered by the Governor's Highway Safety Council, and an operating plan has been worked out by a committee with William S. Canning, Engineering Director of the Keystone Automobile Club, as chairman. The test route extends from Harrisburg through Lancaster, York and Dillsburg back to Harrisburg.

In an interview, Mr. Canning expressed high hope for the experiment's success. "So far as we know," he said, "this is the most extensive highway safety test ever undertaken. On a much smaller scale, certain test observations have been made in the past, but we can find no record of an experiment such as the one now under way in Pennsylvania."

The highway chosen has a relatively high accident record. It goes through several types of communities and traverses varying landscape, so that all sorts of driving conditions are included. It also contains widths of pavement common to Pennsylvania, and is paved with different types of surface used on the State's highways.

"Complete accident records for the past 12 months will be obtained in a survey," said Mr. Canning, "and wherever it is found that highway conditions have been a contributing cause, the Department of Highways will be asked to eliminate hazards. Major improvements will not be attempted, but such minor improvements as superelevation of curves, lengthening of sight distances, removal of roadside structures and widening at hazardous points will be carried out as preventive measures."

The experiment will last a year, and the accident record for that period will be checked against the record for the preceding year. The result is expected to prove the effectiveness of improvements in eliminating highway casualties, and from the experience gained officials expect to develop a safety formula for State-wide application.

Engineering, education and enforcement are the principal weapons to be used against accidents. Publicity will inform users of the "test-tube" road of the nature of the experiment, so that complete co-operation may be had.

Michigan Shows Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENTON HARBOR, Mich.—Southwestern Michigan's Fruit and Flower Show set a record for excellence this year with exhibits far outnumbering those of other years. The rural schools of this section took especial interest in the occasion and contributed outstanding displays of the finest fruit the orchards had to offer.

The show was sponsored by the Benton Harbor Chamber of Commerce, the local fruit market and the future farmers organization of the high school.

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Rollins to Dedicate Windows Honoring Francis B. Knowles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., Dec. 11—Two stained glass windows designed and executed by Wilbur Herbert Burnham of Boston and dedicated respectively to the dean of the chapel and to the president of the college, will be dedicated here at Rollins College on Monday, with simple exercises at which the designer will be present.

The windows are part of the well unified plan for fenestration of Knowles Memorial Chapel, the gift of Mrs. Frances Knowles Warren of Boston, in memory of her father, Francis Bangs Knowles, one of the pioneers in the building of the village of Winter Park and a charter trustee of Rollins College.

The window honoring the dean of the chapel is in the ambulatory between the sanctuary and the dean's office, and the window honoring Dr. Holt is immediately adjacent to the north cloister door, in the rear of the organ console.

In designing glass for the chapel, a center of non-sectarian but universally appealing worship, the subject matter has been given what might be called educational treatment but with what also might be called Biblical undertones.

The theme for the rose window is taken from Proverbs 9:1 "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn her seven pillars." This text is inscribed in a Renaissance cartouche at the base of the window.

Allegorical Figures

The essential design of the window depicts allegorical female figures of Wisom and the Seven Liberal Arts, with the seven pillars and the Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit completing the composition.

An heroic figure of Wisdom is shown seated upon a dais, holding the lamp of knowledge and with the owl at her left hand. The figure is dignified and its concept is of spiritual significance, being exquisitely drawn and painted in the spirit of the best work of the Renaissance period. On the lintel appears the text, "Wisdom is better than strength"; Ecclesiastes 9:16.

The figures of the Seven Liberal Arts are frankly designed in a smaller scale, and are grouped about the figure of Wisdom, each holding her particular attributes.

Grammar is depicted holding an ivory and ruby case containing a bottle of ink, a pen, a scroll, and a file in eight sections ,symbolizing the eight parts of speech.

Dialectics holds a serpent, symbolizing the wiles of sophistry. Rhetoric is typified as a beautiful maiden holding a sword and shield, symbolic of the power of persuasian. Geometry holds a globe and compasses. Music is symbolized by a seated figure playing a lyre, and arithmetic holds an abacus, her agile fingers indicating the rapidity of her calculations. Astronomy holds the astrolabe and studies the stars.

Seven Doves

The Seven Gifts of the Holy Spirit —namely Virtue, Divinitas, Sapientia, Fortitudo, Honor, Gloria and Benedicio, are symbolized by seven doves holding scrolls, to signify the sanctification of the liberal arts by spiritual force.

In the cartouche at the top of the window is shown the cross and orb, symbolizing the triumph of the Gospels.

Ground was broken for the chapel March 9, 1931, and the cornerstone was laid May 12 of the same year. The designing architect is Dr. Ralph Adams Cram of Boston, and the supervising architect Mr. Richard Kiehnel of Miami.

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P. R. R. Employs 10,000 Men in New Electrifying Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Nearly 10,000 men are at work on the Pennsylvania Railroad's new project for electrification of 773 more miles of track, and the work is several months ahead of schedule. The most important part of the project is electrification of the main line as far west as Harrisburg, Penna. This is about 75 per cent completed.

Complete electrification of the line from New York to Philadelphia and on to Washington was finished in 1935, as was the first 20 miles of the main line westward from Philadelphia—as far as Paoli, Penna. When the new project is completed, probably early in 1938, the Pennsylvania will have 2677 miles of electrified trackage—more than 40 per cent of the total electrically-operated standard railroad track in the entire United States.

The work now under way involves placing 11,000 wayside steel poles in concrete foundations; stringing of more than 3600 miles of heavy bronze and copper wire for transmission, feed and other electrical circuits; building of 21 new electrical sub-stations for transforming the power from the high voltage of the transmission circuits to the lower voltage of the feed and contact wires; extensive enlargement of five existing sub-stations, and major changes in a large number of other sub-stations to adapt them to the increased electrical operation.

In addition to electrification of both freight and passenger tracks of the main line from Paoli to Harrisburg, the current program includes the heavy freight route between South Amboy and Monmouth Junction, N. J.; the freight line from Morrisville, Penna., through Columbia to and including Enola Yard at Harrisburg; the freight lines along the Susquehanna River between Harrisburg and Perryville, Md., and the freight route between Columbia and Harrisburg, via Royalton, Penna.

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Seashell Artist Brings Renown to Little Chilean Town

Grotesque little figures show an artistic touch that compensates for their strange shapes—Children come to the maker's door to wonder at the curious expressions wrought out of bits of shell cast up by the sea.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A shimmering beach, a sky bluer than Italy's, a wide expanse of sea. The breakers of the South Pacific fling high their white foam as they shatter themselves against the cliffs, "charging forever shoreward." Rolling hills, green with the rains of early spring, and studded with flowers, trail their green skirts to the edge of the white sands of the strand.

The native evergreen bushes are hugging the ground. The eucalypti which stand so grandly in the Central Valley are dwarfed and crippled by fierce gales. Rocky summits crown the hills and within their sheltering protection the "boldos" grow luxuriously, their dark green glossy foliage forming a striking contrast against the light basalt, as though rock and shrub had been set there by a forgotten race, a memorial to their giant kings.

Well-trodden paths cross the countryside, leading to the humble huts of the fisherfolk. So poor are they that they do not possess a boat among them, nor a worthwhile net. They make but a meager living by gathering shell-fish along the rocks of the shore.

In the hollow of the little stream the women grow potatoes, lettuce, peas and lima beans, coaxing the water from the streamlet in little rills to their miniature truck gardens.

In the sands of the wind-swept hills to the north a number of well-worn crosses speak of the forgotten activities of the Spanish missionaries, who, so long ago as to have outlived the memories of men, told the Indians then occupying these parts of the seaboard, of the God of the Christians. It is these crosses that gave the locality its present name, "Las Cruces," The Crosses.

* * *

Pack mules in Indian file return from the near-by town of Cartagena, following the mother-mare with its tinkling bell, slowly picking their way over the hard and moist sands, pounded by the recurring wave. The new motor road has been laid out higher up, across the hills. It borders the lake where wild fowl of every kind abound, including the black-necked Chilean swan.

There are a number of modern villas above the bay. Nor is there missing an up-to-date hotel, built by an American architect, for Las Cruces is one of the most picturesque spots of all Chile's long-extended coastline. Las Cruces can be reached from the capital city by either train or automobile in less than three hours and it is an ideal resort.

* * *

On the summit of this headland stands a low white cottage and seated in front of a large table, facing the sea, a magnificent view of which is obtained from this height through the large windows of the room, a novel artist has established his studio. It is somewhat unusual material he turns into works of art: caricatures of human figures, quadrupeds, creatures of the deep—fishes, turtles, seals or seabirds, and frequently his works take the shape of strange and fantastic sea-monsters, fanciful creatures, grotesque and fearful to behold, all of them tinged with a sense of ultra-modern humor, forged in the imaginings of an unusual artist.

It is the restless wave that deposits at the feet of the artist the prime material he converts into his original images. As the first rays of the morning sun change the dull gray of the sea into a brilliant blue, the artist may be seen walking briskly along the seashore, stooping frequently to pick up the empty conch of a sea-snail, a colorful cockleshell, a sea-star, a piece of colored glass, polished by the ever moving wave. A fragment of the shell of a crab, a piece of a peculiarly shaped conch of a bivalve is all the needs to suggest a new idea.

The barefooted children of the village knock at all hours at the door of the white cottage on the bluff. They ask for the "caballero de los monitos," the gentleman of the little figures. They bring their self-picked flowers, sea shells, fresh eggs, samples of the products of their mothers' tiny vegetable gardens.

The artist, who is a lover of children, receives them kindly. The youngsters gaze at the strange creatures in all stages of development on the work table. Sometimes a child recognizes a shell of snail as supplied by him forming part of one of the novel figures on view and is proud that he, the youngster, should have done his part in the creation of this strange and fantastic little world.

The Mayor of Las Cruces, upon seeing the large variety of what he took to be porcelain figures, is heard to say to him: "Anyone seeing these colorful trinkets, would imagine that somewhere near by there was a factory with furnaces and kilns, a pile of moulds and casts, a battery of paintpots and brushes and above all a number of skilled workmen and artists and it is almost unbelievable that you have made all this single-handed with just the shells picked up in the sands of the beach, a pair of pincers, a pot of shellac and a tin of varnish. It is simply marvelous and you have made this watering place of Las Cruces famous!"

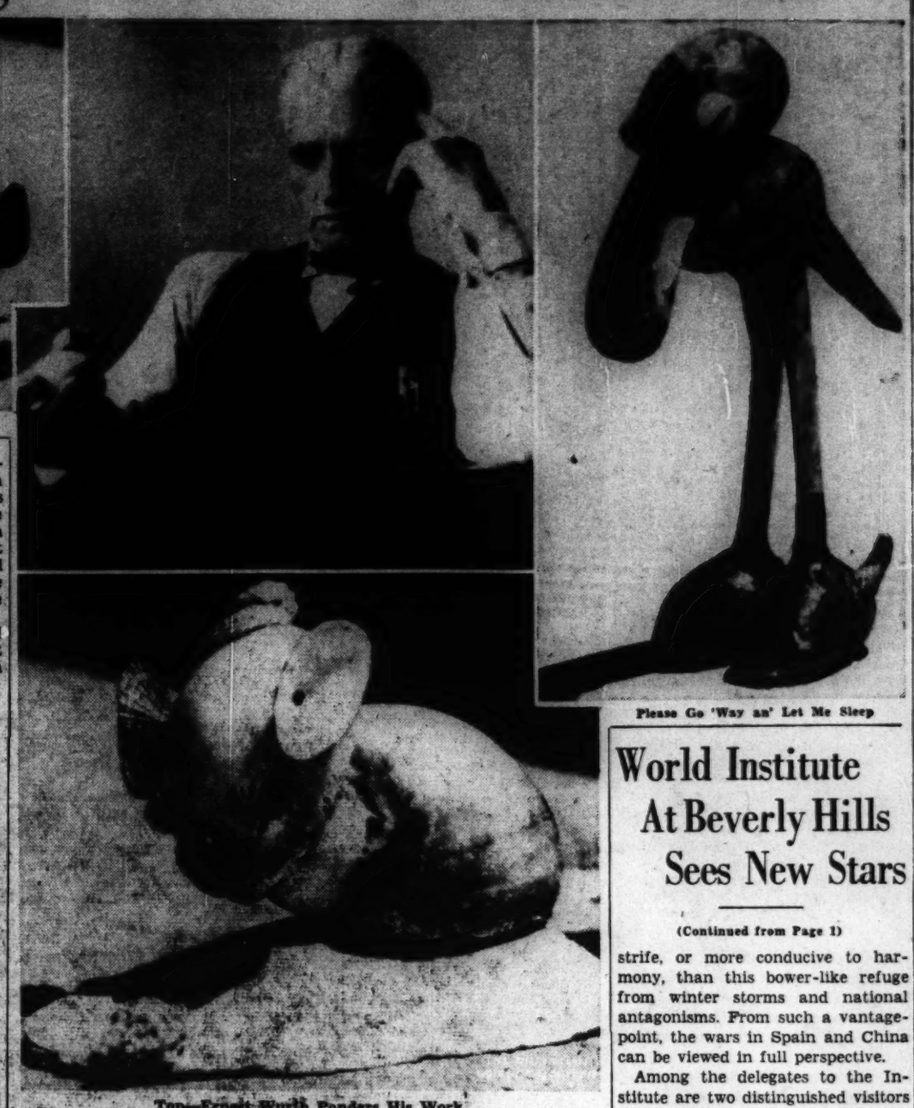
* * *

Ernest E. Wurth has been called the Chilean Heath Robinson, because of his ability to convert the most useless articles into things of beauty or, at least, curiosities. He made a name for himself, even before he began to make use of the shells of bivalves and snails. Thus he is the inventor of the turkey gobbler and the owl made of pine cones, and has turned out titbits with seeds and kernels, a bit of wire and a strip of Dennison paper.

He is a linguist also, translating for the Chilean Air Ministry from at least six different languages; a journalist who writes magazine articles in either Spanish, English or German with equal fluency, illustrating his write-ups with delightful pen-and-ink sketches. With pardonable pride he refers to his German ancestry. His grandfather, Francis Götzemberger, was an artist whose portraits and mural paintings adorn the halls of some of London's most famous palaces, and his uncle, Karl Gottfried Napier, the poet, whose monument stands in the avenus named after him, in Heidelberg.

As a youth he lived in the United States, and perhaps the larger part of his friends are made up from citizens of that country.

Time to Get Up



Top—Ernest Wurth Ponders His Work
Bottom—Is This a "Whiffledoffer"?

Please Go 'Way an' Let Me Sleep

Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

ance" than a three-person non-professional commission.

3. The three-man board carries into effect the "check-and-balance" theory, but this, in practice, often produces a stalmate. "Proper and more effective protection is afforded the public if responsibility for action accompanies the power for action."

4. If a single administrator failed to withstand political pressure there would be no question as to the blame; whereas a three-man commission might shift responsibility.

Immediate Differences

Coming down specifically to the present Civil Service Commission the two views are still somewhat divergent. The Brookings report considers the chief obstacle in the way of proper functioning of the Civil Service Commission to be lack of adequate appropriations.

The women's league response is:

"It is no doubt true that more money would make possible improvements in this limited field (selection of civil servants) but this is not all that is required of the personnel agency of one of the largest enterprises in the world.

"In addition, strong leadership is required to assist and cooperate with other federal agencies such as the Department of Commerce, Labor and Interior and others in the task of improving and developing their personnel methods. Leadership of this type can only come from a single, responsible administrator such as would be employed in any large private enterprise."

Comparison With British

Quite apart from matters of dispute between the institution and the League of Women Voters, the 60-page Brookings report carries a discussion of the contrast between American and British career services, as they see it, which is likely to cause friendly argument in its own right.

The report says:

"If the critics of the Civil Service Commission mean by a career service an effort to transplant to the United States the British system where a tiny fraction of the most attractive positions are set apart in an administrative service and are reserved for the academically trained graduates of the leading universities, to the exclusion of the professionally and scientifically trained men, then it must be granted that in the United States we do not have that type of career service.

"In America, our career services are headed by the professionally trained men and women who have won distinction in their respective fields, and it is distinctly questionable whether the British system of an administrative caste is either practicable or desirable."

The dispute over proper civil service administration is raised by the Roosevelt executive re-organization bill, one part of which provides substitution of single administrator for the present three commissioners.

Rochester Music Group Plans Tour

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparing for its second season under the leadership of Jose Iturbi, Spanish conductor and pianist, the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra this year will emulate the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra by taking to the road for part of the winter.

The road trip, for the first year at least, will be confined to eastern cities between Rochester and New York and southern Pennsylvania. The Rochester Civic Opera will fill the musical needs of the city in the Philharmonic's absence.

The tour will be under sponsorship of the Rochester Civic Music Association, a public institution supported by popular subscription. Besides concerts by the Philharmonic in Rochester, the association will also sponsor free and low-priced concerts by the civic orchestra next winter.

Virginia Raids Result In Seizure of 29 Stills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A total of 1358 gallons of illicit whisky and 29 stills were seized during the month of August by agents of the alcohol tax unit here, according to figures released by John H. Wickham, investigator in charge. Seventeen automobiles, a mule, wagon and harness also were seized. Arrests numbered 78 for the period ended August 31.

During July 43 stills, with a capacity of 5046 gallons, were seized. Mash amounted to 25,105 gallons, while 1456 gallons of illicit whisky were done away with. Eighteen automobiles were confiscated during July, when 99 arrests were made.

School of Fashion Projected To Fill Dress Trade Top Jobs

One department store has already offered to place the first 12 graduates of the new School for Fashion Careers, the joint enterprise of Miss Julia Coburn, former fashion editor of The Ladies Home Journal, and Tobe, otherwise Mrs. Tobe Coller Davis, fashion consultant, and, since the school does not even get under way until mid-September, this shows the value of the idea of it, in the eyes of those through whom fashion is transmitted to the public.

"We are not visionaries, either by temperament or by training; and we firmly expect that there will be five jobs for every girl we graduate," Miss Coburn says. "The fashion field is the most promising one now open to women, and the one above all where the demand exceeds the supply of trained people. We believe that, after five years of experience, a capable woman in the field will be able to earn $5000 a year in New York. She may very easily go to $10,000 before very many years."

The way in which the idea of the school grew into an actuality has its interesting aspects. Tobe, who began her own carer as stenographer in a famous dressmaking house, and made herself a consultant of the greatest influence on both sides of the Atlantic, had a job which she was willing to pay a girl or a woman $4000 a year to do—only no one capable could be found to fill it. Tobe sends fashion news to more than 100 department stores and specialty shops in the United States, Canada, England and Australia, and if there was one thing she needed, it was an assistant. On the other hand, definite as her ways of working are, and unlikely as it was that any particularly equipped person would just drop down out of a tree into her hand, so to speak, she was too busy to contemplate easily the idea of taking someone to train.

The Whole Routine

One day she was lamenting this state of affairs to Miss Coburn.

"Some day," said Miss Coburn, "someone will start a school to train people for such jobs."

"How would it be if you'd do it?" said Tobe. "If you will, I'll go in with you on it."

Miss Coburn was about to leave for Europe, and she dismissed the idea with a casual laugh; but on the way over she beguiled the third, or maybe it was the fourth, day by scribbling down on paper what kind of a curriculum such a school should have if there was such a school; rather in the manner of "If we had some ham, we could have some ham and eggs—if we had some eggs."

When she got it down on paper it looked rough, and tentative, but there was something impelling about the idea too. So when she got back from Europe, she dug up some experts in education, the arts, merchandizing and industry, and got their views about what such a school would teach—again if there were such a school.

And this is what came out of all the talk. Courses in clothes history, world sources of fashion, color and design, fabrics,—their construction and styling,—store or project work, fashion merchandizing, fashion markets, fashion advertising, fashion reporting, public speaking and a personality clinic. In addition it seemed it would be nice to include some specialized courses, like fashion writing and editing, fashion display, fashion sales training, clothing construction and wardrobe planning, consumer study, sketching and fashion French,—no mean brand of French to be able to speak and comprehend!

Well, the upshot of it is that Miss Coburn herself is going to direct the course in fashion writing. Tobe will conduct weekly fashion meetings, at which every student must be present, and at which fashion news—and they mean news—will be presented.

Lecturers

The academic side will mean 16 hours of classroom work a week. Students will have their afternoons free to visit factories, markets, museums, department stores and social events where fashion is an important part of the scene. Evenings they will go to opera and theater, for at such gathering places the fashions are first worn which will presently make their appearance in the smaller cities and a thousand towns the country over.

Not just anyone will be received on the first-year list, limited to 100 students. There are requirements which must be passed. Requirements of personality, the outward expression of charm, grooming, poise and responsiveness; force, enthusiasm and determination; alertness, quick reactions; dignity of bearing, the ability to handle one's self well in the presence of others; clarity of purpose, reasoned ambition, an idea of what the student is really aiming at.

Some of the experts who will be on the staff or act as special lecturers will be Elizabeth Adams, advertising manager of I. Miller & Sons; Kenneth Collins, vice-president of Gimbel Brothers; Helen Cornelius, director of fashion services for Harper's Bazaar; Bernice Fitzgibbon, publicity director of John Wanamaker; Estelle Hamburger, vice-president of Jay-Thorpe; Alice Hughes, columnist of the New York Journal and syndicated papers; Dr. Paul J. Nystrom, and Dorothy Shaver, vice-president of Lord & Taylor.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burris-Meyer, since 1932 assistant professor of design in the School of Retailing at New York University, will be the dean.

Behind the Counter

"Some graduates of the school may start their actual careers behind counters," Miss Coburn added, as she indicated that the school will have its base in Rockefeller Plaza, which has become a pretty thickly populated center for all such realistic training schools for careers in the arts and some phases of industry; "but we believe every fashion director ought to be willing to start behind a counter, and so we are going to see that all our pupils get two periods a month of practical salesmanship. We should not be doing them any kindness by helping them to escape the dirty work, but we do hope that we shall be able, by some aspects of the training, to shorten the period of apprenticeship for them.

"One thing we are going very strong on, in all our conversations with prospective pupils. We are not guaranteeing jobs. We intend to give them the most realistic training we can think of. We believe it will help them to be the kind of associates in the fashion world who will be snapped up, once they are ready for jobs. But we still believe that jobs and husbands are two things every girl must, in the last analysis, obtain for herself."

Relief Rolls Normally Up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration reported another rise in relief rolls yesterday, but officials said it was only a normal "seasonal" increase.

The agency said 1,509,505 persons were on WPA rolls on Nov. 20, an increase of 5411 over the previous week. Figures by states, with the increase or decline compared with the previous week, included: Connecticut, 14,443, up 168; Maine 3170, up 159; Maryland 8732, up 125; Massachusetts 62,806, up 494; New Hampshire 5039, up 22; New York City 135,223, down 2338; New York (exclusive of N. Y. C.) 53,251, up 426; Pennsylvania 157,180, down 975; Rhode Island 9623, down 51; Vermont 2364, up 99.

New Harlem River Drive Is Approved For $10,630,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Construction of the Harlem River Drive at a cost of $10,630,000 has been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the plans sent to the board's chief engineer today for examination and report.

Construction of the drive, which will connect the East River Drive to the Triborough Bridge, is a part of the general highway improvement that will encircle the island of Manhattan with an artery for fast traffic and which, when completed, will cost many millions of dollars.

The drive authorized by the board will proceed along Harlem River between East 125th Street and the Harlem River Driveway opposite West 165th Street and provide vehicular connection between the northern end of East River Drive and the Harlem River Speedway, formerly devoted exclusively to the use of horse-drawn carriages and constructed by the city primarily for wealthy sportsmen who drove their own trotting-bred horses. During the John F. Hylan mayoralty, it was opened to motorists, with the result that the fast harness horses of other days are no longer seen there.

With this new construction, new vehicular connection for fast traffic will be had between the East and West Sides of New York.

The plans call for a marginal street 100 feet wide along the Harlem river from 126th Street to 142d Street.

The Harlem River Drive also will be 100 feet wide, having two 32-foot roadways, the balance of the space being devoted to sidewalks and malls. The improvement will be about two and one-half miles long and constitute one of the most important features of the Harlem River waterfront reclamation.

The drive will be screened from commercial activities by planting and landscaping.

Meanwhile, the West Side Elevated Highway, extending southward from Riverside Drive and Seventy-Second Street, is being constructed further toward the Battery, at the extreme southern tip of Manhattan, where it will turn east and hook up with the East River Drive. The highways will thence extend along the East River from Grand Street to Fifty-fourth Street under Sutton Place; thence up York Avenue to Ninety-second Street and on to the highways built by the Triborough Bridge Authority from Ninety-second Street to 125th Street.

Samuel Levy, borough president of Manhattan, commenting on the plan, said this would complete the circumferential shore-front highway system of the borough, of which the Harlem River Drive is the finishing link.

"These drives, parkways and elevated highways," he said, "together with the marginal streets, esplanades, parks and recreation centers, will reclaim to the city its entire waterfront boundaries, which were heretofore mostly under water, at comparatively small cost, little inconvenience, a limited amount of damage to private interest, but with a corresponding benefit to commercial traffic and recreation, all of which work for the comfort and convenience of the people."

Robert Moses, park commissioner, characterized the plan as the best that could be worked out in view of all the factors involved.

World Institute At Beverly Hills Sees New Stars

(Continued from Page 1)

strife, or more conducive to harmony, than this bower-like refuge from winter storms and national antagonisms. From such a vantage-point, the wars in Spain and China can be viewed in full perspective.

Among the delegates to the Institute are two distinguished visitors from abroad, one Swiss, the other Chinese. Dr. Adolph Keller, theologian, of Zurich University, has had an unusually broad international experience. He has served as pastor in Cairo, Egypt, in John Knox's Chapel in Geneva, Switzerland, and at St. Peter's Church in Zurich. He was formerly a member of the scientific expedition of the monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, and for five years was general secretary of the International Christian Social Institute at Geneva, being later appointed European secretary of the American Federal Council of Churches. He has held a professorship in Papa, Hungary, and has lectured at Yale, Princeton, the University of Edinburgh and the University of Geneva. The subject of his principal address before this conference is "Church and State on the European Continent."

China's Viewpoint

China's viewpoint in the struggle with Japan is being voiced by Dr. Chih Meng of New York, director of the China Institute in America, who recently returned from a 12,000-mile tour of China. Author of "China Speaks," Dr. Meng is a descendant of Meng Tze, philosopher of the third century B. C. Presenting Japan's point of view is Prof. Ken Nakazawa of the University of Southern California.

The world-wide scope of the discussions is evident from the list of topics to be discussed in the general sessions and in the round tables throughout the six days of the meetings. Opening with a Sunday evening program devoted to "The Constitution—One Hundred Fifty Years After," it proceeds through "European Problems," "Pan Americanism," "Changing Balances of Political Forces in the Pacific" and "The Constitution of the United States and the Conduct of Foreign Affairs," to "Problems of Universal Peace." A single joint session with the Institute of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the Pacific Southwest considers the general topic, "The College and Its Attitude Toward War and Peace."

Chancellor of the institute is Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California. Its director is Dr. Charles E. Martin, professor of international law and political science at the University of Washington. Prominent among the speakers at the meetings is Dr. Brooks Emeny, director of the Foreign Affairs Council of Cleveland, Ohio. A graduate of Yale, Dr. Emeny is the author of a recent book on "Strategy of Raw Materials; A Study of America in Peace and War," which has been recommended to Congress for study and is used both at West Point and at Annapolis as a text. The book has been translated into German and Japanese by those governments. Dr. Emeny was a Carnegie fellow at the universities of Paris, Madrid, London and Vienna.

Some Distinguished Speakers

Among the many distinguished scholars who are taking part in the meetings are Dr. William B. Munro of California Institute of Technology; Dr. Allan Nevins of Columbia University; Dr. Philip W. Buck and Dr. Graham Stuart of Stanford University; Dr. G. Bernard Noble of Reed College, Portland, Ore.; E. C. Carter, secretary-general of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Dr. Everett Dean Martin of Claremont Colleges; Dr. Allen A. Blaisdell of International House; University of California at Berkeley, and A. Th Polyzoides of the University of California. Mr. Polyzoides conducts a special round table on "The Press and Radio in World Affairs." Mrs. Joseph D. Grigsby of Washington president of Delta Delta Delta sorority, speaks on "Women's Attitude Toward War."

For the past 14 years the Institute has been held at the Mission Inn Riverside, Calif. The move to Beverly Hills was made because it was felt that the change to the proximity of the metropolitan area would make the institute more accessible to the increasing number of people who show an interest in world affairs.

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Blue Skies and Genial Warmth Beckon Thousands to Miami

Miami Lists Full Program For Current Winter Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Lured by sunshine and gentle breezes from the Gulf Stream, more than 3,000,000 vacationists are expected to join in the annual hegira to Miami this winter. Unprecedented fall business is the barometer from which city officials base their calculations for a record season.

Citing the building expansion program, City Manager A. D. F. Boldworth said recently: "We have now more than 350 hotels and 6000 apartment units available for the accommodation of visitors, and we feel fully capable of meeting the season's test."

Having become the winter convention capital, Miami will play host to 50 national conventions, bringing several thousand more visitors that the normal influx of vacationists. Business and industrial groups from all sections of the North, East and Middle West have elected to meet here during the season.

Highlights of the resort program include the Orange Bowl intersectional football classic between the North and South on New Year's Day in the new $324,000 Orange Bowl Stadium.

Biscayne Bay will be the harbor of upwards of $75,000,000 worth of pleasure yachts as the nation's great white fleet moves southward for the winter cruising season.

The fifth international Miami-to-Nassau sailing race, Feb. 8; the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy race, Feb. 5, and the twenty-fifth annual Biscayne Bay regatta for speedboats, March 19 and 20, are major events on the yachting and boat-racing schedule.

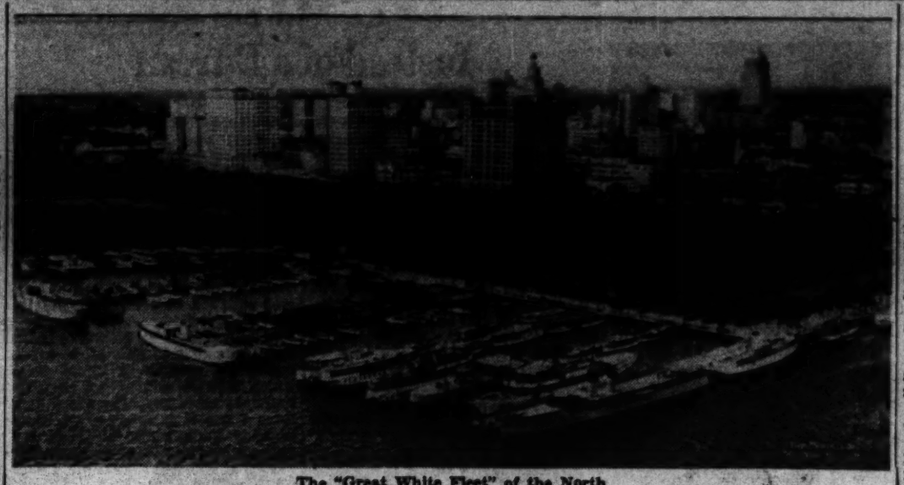
Three major professional golf championships for $17,500 in purses and two important amateur tournaments are on the sports schedule, headlined by the $10,000 Miami Biltmore Open.

Tennis tournaments, swimming and bathing, big game fishing and Jai Alai, the fast Cuban national game, are other sports that have large followings.

On the social and cultural side of the calendar are listed a series of 45 operas and concerts in Bayfront Park amphitheater. In addition, the Federal Players and University of Miami will give more than a dozen productions of the legitimate drama.

The University of Miami Symphony Orchestra will give its usual series of concerts with such famous soloists as Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, Marie Kurenko, Josephine Antoine, Ernest Hutcheson, Josef Hofmann and the Don Cossack Russian Chorus.

The Civic Center, sponsored by the Miami Chamber of Commerce, has arranged a full season of social events, dances, community parties for the various state groups as well as formal balls.



The "Great White Fleet" of the North
Privately-Owned Yachts Ride at Anchor in the Blue Waters of Biscayne Bay at Miami

Gulf Coast Trade Finds Its Focus On Wharves of Tampa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Ever since the day Spanish explorers sailing the coast of Florida stumbled into Tampa harbor, this southern seaport has steadily increased in importance. Today it ranks eleventh in the nation from the standpoint of exports and imports.

Pamfilo de Narvaez was the first white man to visit Tampa. After succeeding Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, he sailed into Tampa Bay in April, 1528, more than 400 years ago. Tampa was only an Indian village by that name at the time, but due largely to the beautiful natural harbor, the village grew into one of America's leading cities.

After Narvaez, came Hernando de Soto, who claimed the land for the King of Spain. Later as a pirate base, Tampa Bay was the rendezvous of Don José Gasparilla and his band. According to popular statistics, more than one-fourth of Florida's permanent population lives within the metropolitan area, while fully 50 per cent of the winter visitors to the southland stop within the Tampa trade area.

Aviation Found Important Factor In City's Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11—Miami's importance as aviation is a prominent factor in this city's growth, even before the Pan American Airways selected this as its eastern base and annual air races began drawing crowds of followers 10 years ago.

Miami's aviation progress began in 1911 when the fourth air landing field in the country was established here. Among other early events in the city's aviation history was the operation on Biscayne Bay of one of the first flying boats ever built. Miami also staged one of the first aviation meets ever conducted in America in 1916. That was a forerunner of the great Miami all-America air maneuvers that annually attract leading professional and sportsmen pilots.

Glenn Curtiss established in Miami the first school for hydroaeroplane flying. It was operated successfully during 1911 and 1912 and the following winter. He selected a site on Biscayne Bay as his first experiment. Later he secured a large tract northwest of the city and the school was run there until 1917, when the tract was turned over to the United States Marine Corps.

In the spring of 1918 the Army became interested in having a training field. The site selected was at Cutler, a few miles below Dinner Key (now Pan American Airways' base). The Army's station became Chapman Field.

In the meantime, the Navy and marine corps established a training field at Opa-Locka and there erected a mast for dirigibles, at which have been moored the Akron and the Macon.

In 1928 the Miami City Commission, through the co-operation of Mr. Curtiss, established the municipal airport, home of the American air races, and a municipal aviation department was established. The Greater Miami Airport Association has further fostered aviation. Miami is now the center for planes from South and Central America, via Pan American lines, and those from the North and West via Eastern Air Lines.

Daytona Beach Harmonizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—To listen to good music—a varied program to suit all tastes—by an excellent band—seated in a comfortable open-air auditorium—fanned by ocean breezes—under a Florida moon—or on one of those velvety black tropical nights when the sky is studded with stars so brilliant that they are reflected in the softly rolling sea close by—

Is it any wonder that the crowds of tourists flock nightly to Daytona Beach's wonderful Bandshell, or stroll to music along the half-mile long Broadwalk, both built atop a dune above a wonder beach?

Until the present year, there had been no provision for the entertainment of visitors, except some band concerts and religious services held at an improvised bandstand near the Broadwalk. But the rapidly increasing growth in the winter tourist business, both summer and winter, showed the need for a comfortable open-air auditorium on the beach, with every facility for all types of entertainments.

Following two years of work, on the part of from 200 to 300 skilled and unskilled workers, there was completed this fall a bandshell and open-air theater, with facilities for every type of entertainment, from simple religious services each Sunday evening to the presentation of opera.

It is built of coquina rock, and the bandshell faces a 5000-seat amphitheater; beyond this are concession stalls, sun-shades, clock-tower, all built of the coquina.

It cost $300,000 and is considered Florida's outstanding WPA project. Its dimensions are: width, 135 feet; height, 36 feet; stage width, 52 feet; stage depth, 40 feet; stage height, 36 feet. The amphitheater is 235 by 250 feet.

Formal dedication of the project was delayed last winter by the delay in installing and perfecting the sound equipment. It is hoped to have a suitable dedication service held on New Year's Day or shortly after.

Miami Expects Record Number During Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Expecting a record number of visitors this season, hotel and apartment house proprietors in the Miami area have established a schedule of rates to avoid "scalping" methods.

Erection of 30 hotels and 84 apartment houses in greater Miami the past summer and construction of many private homes and other structures accounts for more than $16,000,000 in building income since January, 1937. It also assures accommodations for all pocketbooks.

Rates at bayfront hotels average from $8 to $12 a day for single rooms, while furnished apartments with two bedrooms cost on an average from about $80 a month. Many excellent apartments are available at considerably lower rentals, however, and many de luxe suites much higher.

Mayor Robert R. Williams predicts that Miami will enjoy one of its best seasons, basing his statement on the fact that the annual influx of visitors has been steadily growing.

An average of 125,000 persons a day visited Miami during the four-month period of the 1936-37 season, and the total number of visitors jumped from 2,000,000 in 1934-35 to 3,000,000 in 1936-37.

Sports Calendar At Miami Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11—With the $10,000 Miami Biltmore Open championship golf tournament blazing the trail, the Miami winter sports and resort calendar swung into full stride over the week-end.

Sharing the spotlight with the golf event was the dedication of Miami's Orange Bowl Stadium in which the University of Georgia and the University of Miami participated.

Next week sees another of the sailing regattas of the Miami Yacht Club's winter series and the first of the aquatic carnivals as the Miami Biltmore in which the nation's outstanding swimming and diving stars take part.

On Dec. 20 the winter horse racing season gets under way at Tropical Park to continue until Jan. 11.

One of the principal conventions of the coming week is the annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, convening Dec. 16.

Hotels have thrown off the summer shutters and reopened to meet the early arrivals. The leading hotels of Miami report their registrations are running from 12 to 23 per cent ahead of last year at this time, and the Greater Miami Apartment House Association reports apartments are 70 per cent filled.

Cash for Miami Realty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Miami Beach real estate agents report that 75 per cent of the $19,000,000 worth of property which changed hands during the first 10 months of the year was for cash.

This Is Utopia!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—There are no factories in Miami Beach; no cemeteries; no billiard parlors; no basements; no wallpaper on any walls; no trailer camps, and no unemployment.

Founder Traces Cultural Growth Of Coral Gables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Growth of this city from a wilderness of coral rock and pine trees to a thriving municipality of nearly 10,000 persons, was traced by George Merrick, founder of Coral Gables, in an address at the recent unveiling of a bronze marker commemorating the founding and incorporation of the city.

The marker, placed at the Douglas road and Coral way intersection, is the gift of the Coral Gables chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In describing early days of Coral Gables, Mr. Merrick pictured the scant half-dozen homesteads, rough trails, the first vegetable patch whose products were sold in Miami. He pictured the city's growth as the result of great real estate development and the work of artists and architects.

Mr. Merrick forecast the Coral Gables of the future, as a city of 30,000 or more, a spiritual and cultural center.

Miami Beach Tries Family Circle Type Of Entertainment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Construction of new homes in this city during the summer is said to be starting Miami Beach society toward a "family circle" style of entertainment. By the nature of this resort's development most social activities heretofore have concentrated in beach clubs and hotels.

This year, however, club life is yielding to home atmosphere, especially in residences where swimming pools and tennis courts have added zest to staying at home.

Mrs. Harriet Strongman Miller of New York has added a swimming pool to her Indian Creek estate on Pine Tree Drive. The E. H. Maytags have a private pool in which children hold regular swimming meets.

Among new homes are those of William A. Fishers, S. S. Kresge and Charles Bohns, all of New York. The Irving J. Reuters of Flint, Mich., and Rye, N. Y., have a new home on Sunset Isles where the Robert W. Giffords of New York and Philadelphia also have built.

Other residents who have built homes here are Mr. and Mrs. Mark Honeywell, Wabash, Ind.; August Koch of Chicago and James Parker of Flint, Mich.

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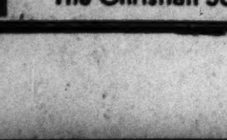
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Antiques
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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Luxury In Three Rooms

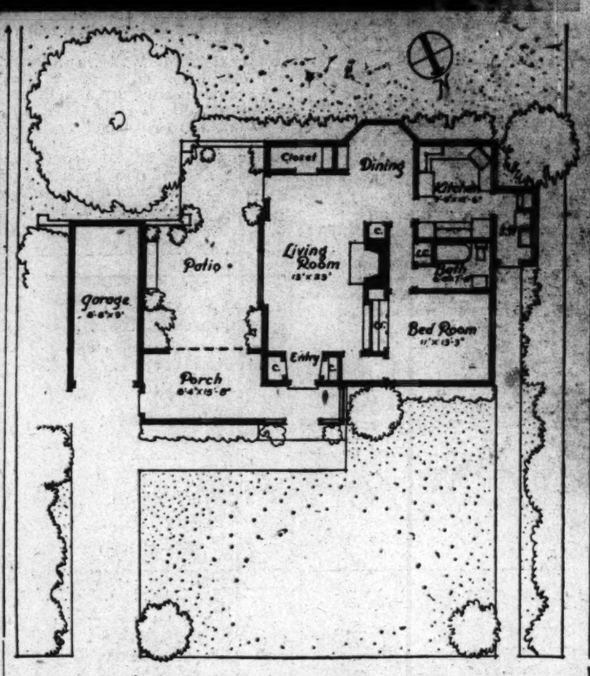
Los Angeles

Illustrating the present trend in local architectural style, the "California Cottage" at the House and Garden Exhibit here is a one-bedroom home, covering 951 square feet. Architect Winchton L. Risley designed it to cost under $4500.

The exterior walls are of hollow concrete block reinforced with steel to give protection against earthquake shock. At a recent architects' dinner held on the exhibit grounds, all the honored guests agreed that reinforcement with steel had satisfactorily solved the problem of brick and block construction, giving a new stimulus to the brick and block industry, which had been suffering from earthquake fears.

A striking feature of the exterior appearance is the symmetry attained by following the low-cost principle of the square floor plan, accented by the chimney protruding from the roof peak.

The room arrangement is such as to allow the house to be set in either of two ways on the lot. If it is desirable to have the front yard lead into the patio, the garage entrance is reversed, inasmuch as the garage acts as one of the three sides to the patio, whose space has a low wall opening on the fourth side.



In southern California the patio is becoming known as the "outdoor room," for many of the daylight and evening hours are spent in its seclusion. Suitable furniture is placed there usually of the early California cut. While the expanse may be entirely paved, enough potted shrubs and trees preserve the garden atmosphere.

Symmetry is again apparent in the facade which presents the garage and patio entrance, balanced by the wall of the living room, dining room and kitchen, in order. The exterior of this wall itself is divided into three features: a center of the three-panel bay window of the dining room, and a round window looking out from each of the other rooms to balance.

Carpet Weaves In Variety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Some of the new monotone carpet weaves are very silky and lustrous, in their "self patterns," while others are combinations of twisted and plain yarns; or of high and low pile, or of cut and looped pile. All these are carried out in unobtrusive all-over effects which are very interesting and attractive. Their chief advantage is that they do not draw so much attention to the floor as figured carpets do, yet they have enough pattern to avoid the monotony of wholly plain floor coverings.

Instead of a Bureau

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Not only are dressing tables useful as substitutes for the dressing surface of a bureau, but they add a colorful note to a room many times. In display rooms, these tables have recently been shown in front of windows, a position which appears to be a very practical one for the bedroom. This not only assures good daylight where it is most needed—above the mirror on the table—but the draperies of the window can be of the same fabric as the skirt of the table, making a unit which can often be worked out as a decorative center of interest.

Some of these tables are recessed in front and some are perfectly straight. A pale green chintz with large floral pattern was used for one with straight-front. The top of the skirt was shirred and five cords drawn through making a band of shirrings immediately below the table top. The window drapes were of the same chintz, a piece spread over the top of the table and covered with a heavy glass. The cornice above the window was a mirror.

A somewhat more elaborate table, but interesting to look at, is worth describing because it offers ideas which can be carried out in more practical materials. The glass curtains above it were made of white organdy embroidered in little red and green ringlets of flowers. The drapes at the side were a plain solid green colored chintz with two bands of braid sewed down the side.

The table was skirted in the same white organdy of the curtains, with a second skirt underneath of white sateen. Around the table top was brought a band of the green chintz which was tied in a big bow in the front. A cornice at the top of the window also employed the green chintz, which was stretched over the wood and tacked at the back. Two strips of the braid were drawn across the cornice and glued to the cloth beneath.

Though many people would hesitate to put white organdy in a skirt or such a table, thinking it would soil easily, yet darker organdy could be used very satisfactorily. A stiff material, like that or chintz, usually works up better and has a little more snap and crispness for this type of decoration.

Buying That Country Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many of us whose work demands that we live most of the time in centers of population, have in our hearts a dream of a little house in the country and some land we can call our own. We want an opportunity to escape to Nature and to live with the sky and clouds, with birds and flowers and trees. Perhaps we have a yen for growing things, and want to raise those unbelievable flowers and vegetables we pore over in the seed catalogues.

It may be the experiences of one who has realized this dream will help others who would be hunting for their Dream Place in the country or near the sea. So here are some guide posts for one who is thinking of buying a country home.

First of all, the experiences of many city people prove that it is best to purchase a country place within reasonable distance of where one lives. One naturally will want to go to the country week ends, as well as for the annual fortnight's holiday. In fact, we have found that week ends mean a great deal more than we expected.

Weighing Costs and Advantages

Of course, the cost of a small farm is less when it is far away from the city. Also, depending on location, by going from one to two hundred miles there are scenic advantages of mountain country or rugged sea coast. But there are offsetting points which the would-be buyer should consider.

A long distance means much time used in traveling, greater expense for gasoline, driving in traffic. There will be many week ends when the thought of these considerations will prevent a trip. On the other hand, if one locates within one or two hours driving distance, it means the country haven is available the year round at reasonable expense.

A second important point is, to be on or near a good road, so that during the fall and spring it will be easy to reach the country home. One can get along without electricity and running water, but it is a liability not to be able to reach one's place during the "muddy" seasons.

Third, check the house carefully for such essential points as sills, roof rafters, and shingles. One can tell whether timbers are sound by hitting them solid blows with a hammer; if possible, visit the place you are thinking of buying during a rainstorm. This will give an opportunity to see if there are leaks.

Many times a country house looks much worse than it really is, and a good property is rejected when most that is required is scrubbing, painting and papering. If a place has been unoccupied for a considerable period, the paint may be in very poor condition, windows may be broken, clapboards loose, doors hanging awry and other matters may look discouraging, but these are the points that a handy man can remedy. There is expense connected with renovation, but these mentioned are not in the same class with renewing sills, replacing rafters, or shingling.

How Many Acres?

Many people make a mistake in not buying enough land. For a country or seaside home, it's a great pleasure to own land enough to have some acres of woods and some acres in fields. It is difficult to give an exact figure. The writer has found that sixteen acres, divided about half-and-half between fields and woods, an excellent size. But one's personal desires govern this. If you have a choice view, try to control intervening growth of trees. A woodland is a glorious part of a country home. If one wants only a small garden, an acre of tillage is ample, and two to five acres in woods will give a family all the work it wishes to keep it in good shape.

Next, check the water supply. If a well is the source, find out if it goes dry in droughty summers, and also have the water tested for purity.

Finally, before you sign any papers, engage a lawyer to "run down" the title for you. The few dollars this costs are well spent.

To him who loves the outdoors, it is one of life's major objectives to achieve a country home. It is better to look longer, and find what will really satisfy, than to let one's wishes for a place hurry him into buying. It's an axiom proved by time that it's easier to buy than to sell. And unless you are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, you should not buy anything that would not be readily salable should the necessity ever arise.

If you want a country home, life will never seem quite complete until you have it; indications are that now is a good time to buy. H. S. P.

A Small House In Holland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

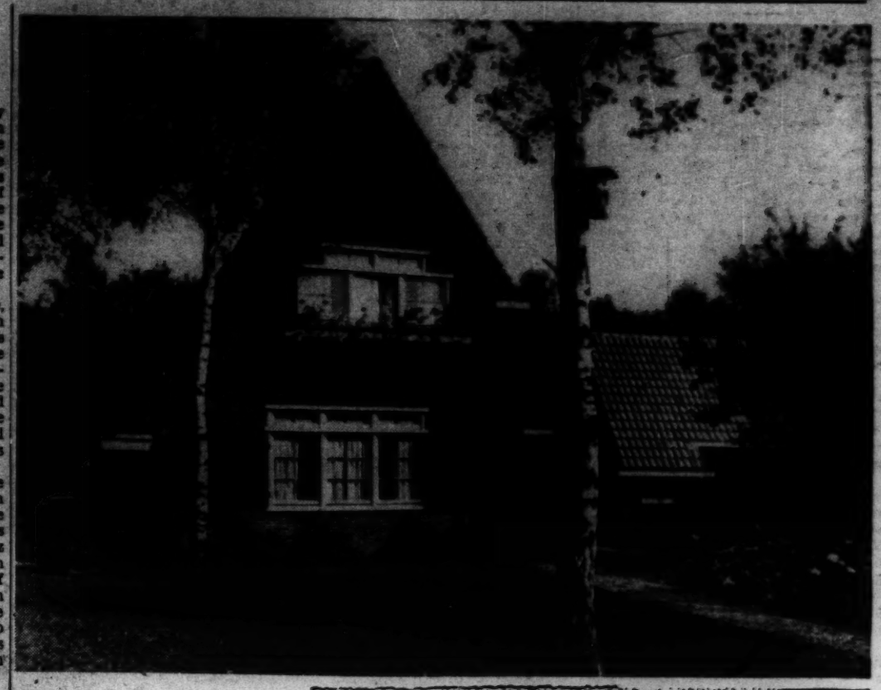
Amsterdam

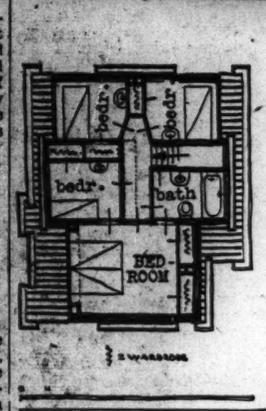
A small, inexpensive, comfortable and practical one-family house, constructed at Hilversum by the architect P. Hausbrand, is representative of the quietly modern style of present-day domestic architecture in the Netherlands. The architect had to bear in mind two important considerations in working out the design. First, it had to be inexpensive (it cost under $3500). Second, it had to provide ample room for a family of four and a servant; or, alternatively, for three children and their parents.

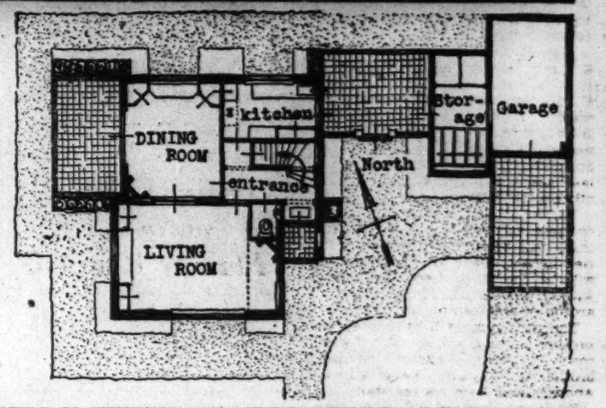
This country house for year-round occupation is considered a welcome change from the conventional bucolic country-house style.

On the ground floor of this house at Hilversum is a large living room, and the adjoining dining room is directly connected with the kitchen by means of a service hatch. On the first floor are a large bedroom and three smaller bedrooms and a bathroom. All bedrooms have running water and built-in wardrobes.

The soft rose color of the brickwork, the red tiles and green shutters, in the pleasing setting of birch trees and low shrubs, lend a particularly friendly note to the house.







New American Ceramics

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

At the Newark Museum in Newark, N. J., is being held an exhibition of American ceramics, consisting of 206 items selected from the Sixth National Ceramics Exhibition, assembled by the Syracuse, N. Y., Museum of Fine Arts, and shown there last month. American ceramics recently exhibited at the Whitney Museum, New York, were culled from the fifth showing at Syracuse, so material now in Newark is fresh, and marks another step in the advance of this art.

In it are represented the most distinguished Americans working in this field and some newcomers, too, also capable in their technique and full of the spirit of adventure. Older craftsmen and the new recruits are alike young in the sense of being experimental and sensitive to the American scene in the choice of subject matter and to its portrayal in terms of wit, irony, jovial understanding, but never sentimentality.

The Syracuse Museum mentions three objectives as guiding its annual exhibitions. The first is the improvement of the ceramic art of America. Syracuse claims that it is the function of museums to lead the public on to higher levels of appreciation and to stimulate creative artists to do new things by developing fastidious standards among the people. This situation, they claim, will tend to enlarge the returns which artists derive from their work, and thus to attract an increasing amount of talent.

The second objective is tied up with the first, and is an effort to restore ceramics to the position they held in those early centuries, when they ranked with architecture, sculpture and painting. The third objective is to direct the eyes of connoisseurs toward contemporary achievement by making it as admirable as antiques.

It is a curious fact, and yet logical, that the effect of the depression period was to improve ceramic design. The necessity for low prices produced simpler and more rational forms, and thereby elevated the work to a higher plane than it occupied when shepherdesses simpered in patterned frocks and gallants and belles, beruffled with porcelain plumes, lace and ribbands, toed their dances. Ceramicists today interpret life as they understand it in the light of their deepest perceptions. Apparently they see in it almost everything except prettiness.

Ceramics fall into three categories—sculpture, pottery and enamels—and each of these classifications is impressively represented at Newark.

Ceramics Gain Favor

More and more it is being believed that for small pieces ceramics are a better sculptural medium than bronze or marble. The qualities which won the approval of the prize-awarding jury were: decorative quality without pattern or ornament, and a power to interpret the contemporary American world.

The first prize went to Mathilde Parmelee, for her Pigs and Piglets and her Hen and Henlets in unglazed terra cotta with decoration in colored slip. They evidence sound craftsmanship and the seeking of new and homely sources of inspiration. The second prize was divided between Mrs. Ruth H. Randall for an armadillo and Frederic Jean Thalimger for his yellow-glazed giraffe, because both figures express the essential elements of form and are interesting in texture and color.

First In Pottery

The first prize in pottery was won by Roger D. Corsaw for a group of four red clay bowls with designs in luster. They excel in controlled color in a difficult medium and indicate both experienced craftsmanship and adventurous thought. The second prize went to Richard V. Smith for a bowl in blue and yellow soda glaze. Other prizes were awarded on the basis of form, color and texture and success with glazes.

In the field of enamels a special prize was given to H. Edward Winter for his work in enamel on metals, a new field, which has attracted attention not only in this country but abroad. Mr. Winter has been engaged to create in this medium an enormous mural for the exterior of a building at the New York World's Fair of 1939, which will be carried out by the Ferro Enamel Corporation of Cleveland.

It is interesting to realize that a large number of our outstanding creative artists in ceramics are also industrial designers in this field. The fact reminds us that the machine has not eliminated the artist, but has instead created for him new fields of achievement.

The exhibition will continue at Newark through Dec. 26, and then go to museums in Springfield, Mass., Cincinnati, New Orleans and Memphis, Tenn.

In the exhibition of American ceramics at the Newark Museum, to continue through Dec. 26, the latest work of the country's leading artists in this field are shown in several mediums—terra cotta, glazed pottery, porcelain, stoneware and the enamelled copper pictured here. This has striking color effects and is from the hands of H. Edward Winter of Cleveland, who lately exhibited in England and Scandinavia.

Two New Books

The English Chair, Its Evolution and History; M. Harris & Sons, London; pp. 181, plus 96 full-page plates. Five shillings.

A meaty and authoritative account of the development of chair forms, beginning with turned types of the 1400's and ending with about 1800. Issued by a leading London dealer in fine antiques, it is a clear and expert summary, with numerous fresh statements and a valuable account of turned chairs — the earliest of all.

Period Influences in Interior Decoration, by Walter Rendell Story; Harper & Bros., New York; pp 211; $3.

Herein the decorative arts critic of the New York Times presents his version of the furniture styles now employed in interior decoration—English, French, Spanish and Italian. Lucidly and factually stated, the account is assisted by numerous illustrations, too often placed regardless of pertinent text. C. G. B.

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Terrier Hoopmen To Meet Alumni In Opening Game

Lineup Tonight

Boston University		Alumni
Nechtem, lf	g	rf, Garabedian
Lawry, rf	f	lf, Hart
Kopecky, c	c	c, Driscoll
Rosenthal, lg	g	rg, Semino
King, rg	g	lg, Rabinovitz

Game Starts at 8 O'clock

Boston University's basketball team opens its season tonight at the St. Botolph Street gymnasium against a potentially strong alumni. There will be a preliminary game starting at 7 o'clock with the Terrier yearlings meeting the Harvard Jayvees.

With Saul Nechtem, former Chelsea High School star, back at a forward post with Capt. Russ Lawry, the B. U. quintet has one of the strongest scoring combinations in eastern collegiate basketball circles.

Coach Mel Collard of the Terriers will play the giant Irwin Kopecky, 200-pound tackle on the football team, at center with Teddy Rosenthal and Johnny King in the back court.

Ropenthal, along with Nechtem, comes from Chelsea where he played under Bill Kennely. Both these lads brought basketball laurels to Chelsea High. On the bench ready to play an active part in tonight's game is Jack Rotman, another Chelsea product. Rotman was the outstanding star on B. U.'s freshman squad that won 12 of its 13 games last season.

King, starting guard, was also a member of that freshman team. He is one of the best defensive players that Coach Collard has seen at B. U. for some time.

The Alumni will give the B. U. five a good testing, for, within their ranks are such former stars as Fred Garabedian and Eddie Hart, forwards, Johnny Driscoll, center, and Herb Semino, guard. This quartet played on the B. U. teams of 1932 and 1933. Al Rabinovitz, captain of last year's varsity, will be at the other guard position.

While the Terrier courtsters carry on here at home the B. U. hockey team will be meeting Princeton at New Jersey. Coach Wayland Vaughn will be forced to meet the Tigers without the services of big Ed Richardson of Medford on the defense.

Tonight's game will be the case of brother meeting brother. The Tigers' coach is Dick Vaughn, younger brother of Wayland. He is an ex-Andover and Yale hockey star.

Replacing Richardson on defense will be Carleton Chandler. Pairing with him will be Co-Capt. George Hoar. On the wings Vaughn will start Al Carvelli and Albie Woodward with Co-Capt. Gerry Desrosiers at center-ice. Bob Colburn will be in the goal.

Harvard Athletes In Two Contests

Two of Harvard's indoor winter sport teams swing into action tonight with the Crimson basketball team traveling to Williamstown for its third game of the week while the matmen take on Tech's grapplers at the M. I. T. gym.

Having crushed the fives of M. I. T. and Northeastern, the Crimson hoopsters look for another victory tonight over a Williams team that has as yet to play a game.

However, Coach Charles Caldwell of the Purple hopes to present a formidable team despite the fact he is without the services of three lettermen. The Williams five will be composed of a group of veterans, but Caldwell will have to rely upon inexperienced sophomores for reserves.

The boys on Technology's wrestling team expect to give the Harvard matmen a lively tussle tonight. Three veterans have been named by Coach Jay Ricks. They include Charles Hobson, 135; Michael Cettei, 155; and Phil Lucas, 175. John Vyyerberg, 118-pound coxwain on the crew, will wrestle in the lightweight class.

Newcomers are William Stone, 126-pound class, winner in the freshman New England championships a year ago; Robert Cohan, 145-pound sophomore; John Vanderpoel, who won the 175-pound class freshman title; and John Martin, heavyweight.

Brown to Build New Outdoor Board Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11—Brown will have a new outdoor board track, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced last night. Construction will start on the new oval, which will be 10 laps to the mile, as soon as the lumber can be brought to Aldrich Field. It is expected that it will be ready for the track men when they return from the Christmas recess early next month.

The track will be 176 yards to the lap, 10 feet wide, and fitted with railroad turns on each end. It is modeled after the M. I. T. and Boston Garden ovals. An additional six-foot runway will be built beside one of the straightaways to give a 16-foot runway for sprinters and hurdlers. The straightway will have five dash and four hurdle lanes.

Fordham Elects Co-Captains

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Fordham's football squad, departing from the usual custom of a single leader for the grid season, named Henry Jacunski, end from New Britain, Conn., and Mike Kochel, guard from Bloomfield, N. J., as co-captains for the 1938 campaign. Both are juniors, with two years of varsity play back of them. The squad announced that the vote for captain was so close that the gridders decided to have two leaders to succeed Jack Druze, end and pilot of the undefeated 1937 eleven.

Snead in Front at Miami

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Sam Snead headed into the second round of the $10,000 Miami Biltmore open today with a two-stroke lead on the field, a four-under-par 67 to show for his opening round and a good word for the 14-club rule. "The club limit bother me?" he said. "No! I'm very much in favor of it. It makes the game less mechanical."

Managerial Moves - - - —By Pap'

OSCAR VITT
HIS SUCCESS WITH THE NEWARK BEARS WON HIM THE JOB OF MANAGING CLEVELAND!!
HE WON'T HAVE ANY LOAFERS ON HIS CLUB
VITT COMPLETED HIS PLAYING CAREER IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE SIXTEEN YEARS AGO - A FINE FIELDER, HE BOASTED THAT HIS BASEBALL POWER WAS "ALL ABOVE HIS SHOULDERS!"
BILL McKECHNIE MOVES ON TO CINCINNATI
CASEY STENGEL TAKES OVER McKECHNIE'S OLD POST AS MANAGER OF THE BOSTON BEES
PAP'

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Training System For Young Tennis Players Planned

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—As a preliminary step in a program designed to regain the Davis and Wightman Cups from the United States, the British Lawn Tennis Association yesterday decided to set up a training system for promising young players.

Somewhat similar in plan to the junior Davis Cup squads established in the United States last summer, the system calls for a thorough survey of all the material available. Those players signifying willingness to devote sufficient time to practice then will be groomed carefully for international competition.

At its annual session yesterday, the British L. T. A. also took protective steps against "shamateurism." It empowered a council to inspect the tournament accounts of member clubs in order to "keep amateurs from fattening on the game."

Most of the discussion, presided over by Sir Samuel Hoare, who was re-elected president, centered about this proposal. The opposing faction contended it would not work since clubs could "cover up" illegal expenses.

The formation of the special council finally was approved by a vote of 89 to 1 after the minority group had moved the matter be referred to the committee and asked that amateurs be allowed expenses eight weeks out of each year, as now is done in the United States.

Hoare, in outlining the new player-training plan, said: "We are very much alive to the urgent need of leaving no stone unturned to get back the two great international trophies. We have already communicated with a number of players, asking whether they would be available for practice. As soon as we get the answers, the selection committee will start intensive training for both the Davis and Wightman cup teams."

Week-End Hockey Schedule

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

New York Americans at Montreal Canadiens.
New York Rangers at Toronto.

International-American League

Syracuse at Springfield.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Providence at Pittsburgh.

American Association

St. Paul at Wichita.
Minneapolis at Kansas City.
St. Louis at Tulsa.

Sunday

National

Montreal Maroons at Chicago.
Montreal Canadiens at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Detroit.

International-American

Philadelphia at Syracuse.
Cleveland at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.

American Association

St. Paul at Kansas City.
(No games scheduled last night.)

Adams Protests Campbell

DETROIT, Dec. 11 (AP)—Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit Red Wings, wired a protest yesterday to Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, against the refereeing of Clarence Campbell. Adams blamed Campbell's officiating for the Wings' defeat by the Montreal Maroons Thursday night and said he would refuse to accept Campbell as an official in any of Detroit's remaining 36 games this season. All but the first of the Maroons' goals were made on Detroit penalties.

Georgia Defeats Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—The University of Georgia presented retiring coach Harry Mehre with a 26-0 victory over the University of Miami last night before a stadium-dedicating crowd of 14,625. The Bulldogs, who dedicated this final game to Coach Mehre, struck for touchdowns on three sensational pass plays and scored a fourth after a long punt return that set it up. Late in the game, Miami moved 84 yards only to lose the ball by a fumble on top of Georgia's goal.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

University of Virginia withdrew from Southern Conference as "Graham plan" was discarded for modified stand on subsidizing athletes—"help" approved if not "primarily" for athletic ability.

Three Years Ago

Major league all-star game in 1935 voted to Cleveland.

Five Years Ago

Craig Wood defeated Al Espinosa, 3 and 1, in final of San Francisco open match play golf tourney.

Polo Season Opens Tonight at Armory

Boston's 1937-38 polo season, opening at the Commonwealth Armory tonight, takes on a new significance in that the Class A game between Harvard and the Ramblers and the Class B game between the Field Artillery's Battery "A" and the Cavalry's Cossacks will both be league games and count in the play for the respective championships. This fact will insure competition of the highest order.

Harvard will start Jackie Lewis at No. 1, Gaylord Dillingham, acting captain, at No. 2, and Warwick Stabler at No. 3. The Ramblers' trio of Leo Boyle, Graydon Toothaker and Ralph Symmes will have a slight edge on Harvard in experience, but will spot Harvard one goal, their team handicap totaling 6 against Harvard's 5.

Class B and C games will be played "on the flat"—handicaps not being considered as the teams are so nearly of equal rating. Class A games will all be played under their assigned handicaps, which are as follows:

Player	Team	Handicap
Leo Boyle	Ramblers	3
A. C. Burragt Jr.	Candlewood	3
Bemith Colt	Danvers	Undecided
Charles Cary	Harvard	1
Gaylord Dillingham	Harvard	3
Ben P. Dillingham	Harvard	1
Paul F. Fox	Candlewood	3
R. Bennett Forbes	Harvard	1
John C. Hopewell	Candlewood	1
Jack Lewis	Harvard	1
Dudley L. Milliken	Unattached	4
Arthur Mason Jr.	Danvers	2
Joseph F. Poor	Danvers	4
Lyle Phillips	Unattached	3
B. H. Rumsey	Harvard	2
Ralph F. Symmes	Ramblers	2
Warwick Stabler	Harvard	1
Graydon Toothaker	Ramblers	1
F. S. VonStade Jr.	Harvard	1

As previously stated, the Cossacks will put Lieut. Edgar H. Needham Jr., Sergt. Edward L. Hopkins Jr. and Pvt. Joseph Lupo in the field against Battery A's still unannounced line-up.

And for the opener, Coonemessett will play Fairview for the "which team is going to play the remainder of the season as Class B or Class C" trials, with George Comstock, Gerald Dooley, Frank Moore and Paul Rowan representing Coonemessett and Charles H. Ford, Allan Poole, John Osborn and Robert A. McNeeland wielding the sticks for Fairview.

Forrester A. (Tim) Clark, Lieut. Col. Arthur R. Harris and Lieut. Col. Pearson Menoher will do the penalty calling tonight.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Vermont 41, McGill 29.
Trinity 40, Bard 20.
Dartmouth 40, Springfield 38.
New Hampshire 45, Lowell Textile 30.
Wesleyan 30, Haverford 15.

Hockey

M. I. T. 3, Brown 2.

Lowery Wins Title

The men's Class A singles title in the finals of the Greater Boston table tennis championships was won last night by Les Lowry of Newton at the Colonial Table Tennis Club. He defeated Jim Jacobson of Harvard, 21—15, 21—14, 21—15. Barbara Shields of West Roxbury defeated Mae Clouther of Arlington, 21—18, 21—16, 22—24, 22—20, to win the women's championship.

Dartmouth Hockey Captain

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 10 (AP)—Richard S. Lewis of Melrose, Mass., a regular center on the Dartmouth varsity hockey team for the past two years, was elected captain of the Indian stickmen for the 1937-38 season yesterday.

All-America For The Little Colleges Announced by A. P.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The 1937 Associated Press "little all-America" football team may be little in name, but not in stature.

The team—five players from the combined South and Southwest, three from the Middle West, two from the East and one from the Pacific coast—averages better than 180 pounds over all. It has a line scaling 195 from end to end, and a backfield that, despite the presence of 160-pound Quarterback Burns McKinney of Hardin-Simmons, Texas, averages 181 pounds.

That competition among the brilliant 1937 crop of small-college backs was tough is attested to in the fact that the "little all-America" backfield includes only one repeater, Capt. Dick Riffle of Albright. Paired with him and McKinney, the two-year undefeated Texans' climax runner and ace passer, are Wendell Butcher of Gustavus Adolphus (Minn.) and Clay Calhoun of Loyola of New Orleans.

Calhoun, captain and fullback, was a battering line plunger and blocker and a defensive standout in every game despite the handicap of weak support. Butcher, also a runner and blocker, was an iron man not just for one season but for three. He played a full 60 minutes in 18 games.

The Minnesotan's mid-western mates in the all-star array are Harry Kline, 190-pound end from Emporia (Kan.) Teachers, and Wayne Godard, 192-pound tackle of Cape Girardeau's all-winning squad.

The South and Southwest, in addition to McKinney and Calhoun, also contribute a guard, Elmer Cochran of Murray (Ky.) Teachers; the other tackle, 212-pound Wallace Johnson of Birmingham-Southern, and Center Wallace Johnson, a converted fullback who played for Austin (Texas) and was tops among linemen in the Texas Conference.

William Smith, rangy end from Marshall of West Virginia, is Riffle's eastern companion. The Far West's single representative is Douglas Oldershaw, powerful Santa Barbara guard. Another coast star, Dick Weisgerber of Willamette, who made the all-star backfield a year ago, failed to measure up to the standards of this season's quartet.

All of the schools represented on the 1937 eleven fall into the true little all-America classification, which means an enrollment of not over 1000 boys and a football schedule largely confined to colleges of the same class.

Budge Victoria Champion

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11 (AP)—Donald Budge, American national singles champion, today won the Victoria singles championship by defeating Jack Bromwich of Australia in the final match in straight sets, 8—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Budge capitalized on Bromwich's weak service. Previously this year Bromwich won the New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian state championships.

Dorothy May Bundy of Los Angeles defeated Nancy Wynne, defending Australian champion, to win the women's singles, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

M. I. T. Six Upsets Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11 (AP)—M. I. T.'s hockey team scored an upset 3-to-2 victory over Brown here last night. The Engineers conceded the Bears a 1-to-0 lead during the first minute and then scored two goals in the second and another in the third to take the verdict. Gerald Grace, game's outstanding player, scored the first two M. I. T. goals and Harold Acker the third. Goalie George Carnick saved the game for the engineers with some fine stops during the final period, when the Bears attacked with five men.

Vermont Five Tops McGill

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 11 (AP)—With Anse Belardinelli tossing baskets from all corners of the court, the University of Vermont basketball team last night romped to a 41-29 victory over McGill University of Montreal. Sinking eight goals from the floor and three from the free-throw line, Belardinelli registered 19 points as Vermont hung up its second triumph in three starts.

All-America Grid Players Made Spectacular Plays

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—America's favorite all-Americas, elected to their honor posts on the basis of all-around accomplishment, also contributed greatly to the 1937 scrapbook of spectacular plays—long runs from scrimmage, dazzling runbacks of kicks and intercepted passes, kicks blocked at crucial moments, and other items of brilliantly-blazing individual fireworks.

Of the 11 players chosen for the Associated Press first team, three particularly stand out in the annual survey of crowd-thrilling feats. Reading from East to West, they are: Clinton Edward Frank of Yale, Charles Alexander Sweeney of Notre Dame, and Byron (Whizzer) White of Colorado.

Frank's Deeds

Frank's deeds were so many and meritorious that the simplest weeding-out process would be to list the 'long-gainers." His longest dash from scrimmage was the 79-yard touchdown sprint against Princeton on the first play of the game; his longest pass, a 61-yard heave to Flick Hoxton on the goal-line against Maine; his most thrilling series, the two passes he tossed to Al Hessberg that enabled the Elis to tie Dartmouth in the final half-minute of play.

Sweeney's eye-catching performances were of a different nature. Without making a single offensive move, the truly Irish end won three games for Notre Dame. He smeared a Middy in the end zone to top Navy, 9-7; blocked Minnesota's extra-point kick to nose out the Gophers, 7-6, and plucked a blocked punt out of the air and carried it over the last chalk stripe for the touchdown that downed Northwestern, 7-0.

All-winning Colorado's White was the real whizzer of the Rockies against Utah. Byron Caught a punt on his 15, faded back to the five to allow his interference to form, then came back the full 95 yards for a touchdown. His 83-yard punt to Missouri's one-yard line kept the Big Six eleven bottled up for almost half the game, and against Colorado College he reeled off the Rockies' longest scoring run from scrimmage, a 75-yard jaunt.

But there were many—almost too many—others who also helped make the 1937 collection of spectacular plays a brilliant addition to those of other years.

High up in the race for long-distance honors were Ray Hapes of Mississippi and Dick Riffle, Albright's "Little All-American." Hapes made 103 yards with a pass interception against Ouachita, Riffle 102 yards on a similar play against City College of New York.

Snared Rice Fumble

Ken Kavanaugh, Louisiana State end, snared a Rice goal-line fumble out of the air and sprinted the length of the field to help L. S. U. to its 13-0 victory. Army's Art Frontczak reeled off one of the year's longest non-scoring runs when he took a Columbia aerial on his own two and finally was brought down on the Lion four, 94 yards away.

Hal Hirshon scored U. C. L. A.'s only touchdown against Stanford on a 95-yard runback of an intercepted pass. Team-mate Kenny Washington clinched the Bruins' triumph over Missouri by taking a Tiger pass on his 10-yard line in the last 30 seconds. Nailed from behind on the Missouri two, he whirled and flipped a lateral to center Johnny Ryland, who had re-entered the game on the previous play.

Washington and Lee had a miserable afternoon the day it played Kentucky. Galloping Bob Davis scored five times, four on runs over 50 yards. One was a 100-yard return of a W. and L. forward, another an 80-yard burst through tackle.

Among the other yard-eating runs were the 90-yard dash by Earl Henson of Appalachian in the last minute of play to beat Catawba, 6-0, and win the North State Conference (North Carolina) title; Al Wilson's 95-yard runback of a Maine kickoff for Yale; Georgia Capt. Bill Hartman's 93-yard kickoff return that tied Georgia Tech, 6-6, the 101-yard and 98-yard kickoff runbacks by Bobby Putnam of Yankton (S. D.) against Sioux Falls, and Eugene Ciolek's 98-yard touchdown trek for Michigan State against Michigan.

Washington to Hirshon

Washington's 62-yard pass to Hirshon for U. C. L. A.'s second touchdown against Southern California was one of the longest college heaves on record. Air-minded Arkansas went 86 yards on a Jack Robbins-Jim Benton-Ray Hamilton forward lateral to tie Texas Christian; a midfield lateral from George Peck to Whit Baker gave Cornell an 89-yard touchdown against Princeton, and Capt. Fritz Waskowitz and Merle Miller of Washington combined for a 22-yard pass and 50-yard run that tied Washington State, 7-7.

Nor was the foot entirely missing from the football picture. Two brilliant defensive gestures occurred on the same afternoon in New York. At Columbia's Baker Field Pete Fay of Stanford, hemmed in his end zone by on-rushing Lions, made a running "Rugby" punt that saved the day and a scoreless tie for the coast team. At Yankee Stadium Howard Dunney of N. Y. U., receiving Fordham's second-half kickoff, punted the ball back 80 yards to keep the Rams in check for a full period.

One of the season's longer field goals, a 46-yarder, was planted between the Oklahoma A. & M. uprights by Oklahoma quarterback Jack Bear, who later struck the cross-bar on a 54-yard try. Among the other crucial boots were Yale Dave Colwell's 39-yard field goal with a soggy ball against Cornell and his 89-yard punt that went out of bounds on the Dartmouth six; "Sandy" Sanford's last-period placements that kept Alabama unbeaten against Tulane and Vanderbilt; Tony Rozman's five field goals for Lebanon Valley, three of which won games, and Lowell English's 33-yard field goal from a snowy gridiron that beat Kansas State, 3-0, and retained the Big Six title for Nebraska.

Harvard Club Fetes Harlow and Players

The brilliant accomplishments of a great Harvard football team and the teaching of its coach, Dick Harlow, were extolled amid thunderous cheers last night at Harvard Hall in Cambridge, when some 500 members of the Harvard Club of Boston gave a victory dinner to the varsity squad. Harvard Hall rocked with the tremendous ovation afforded the Crimson eleven for its first triumph over Yale since 1933.

Harlow told the enthusiastic alumni that the Crimson line was one of the strongest in the country this past season; that the courage and spirit of his ball-carriers were equal to those of the leading gridiron figures in the game, and pointed out that the 13-to-6 victory over the Eli was mastered by "a Harvard team and not a Harlow team."

Coach Harlow presented gold footballs to 19 players who took part in the Yale game. Silver awards were given to non-lettermen on the varsity and the members of the junior squad. Among the other speakers were: Capt. Russ Allen; Capt.-elect Bob Green; Leo H. Leary, varsity coach in 1916; Pro. Roger B. Merriman; Edward A. Taft, president of the Harvard Club of Boston; William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, and Robert F. Herrick, toastmaster.

Cue Exhibition Still Tie

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Ralph Greenleaf, world pocket billiards champion from Chicago, and Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., remained deadlocked in their 12-block exhibition match at the Strand yesterday. They divided the ninth and tenth blocks of the match, slated as Greenleaf's "tune-up" for his title defense against Irving Crane next week. The champion won the afternoon session, 125 to 99, in seven innings, although Caras made the high run of 86 while Greenleaf's best cluster was 54. Last night Caras won, 125 to 45, in seven innings, with a run of 90 to Greenleaf's 37. Although each has won five blocks, Greenleaf is ahead on points, 925 to 883.

Royals Get Two Pirates

MONTREAL, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League have acquired Shortstop William C. Schuster and Pitcher Oadis V. Swigart on option from the Pittsburgh Pirates, Business Manager Guy Moreau announced yesterday. Schuster comes from Albany in the New York-Penn League, while Swigart played last year with Davenport in the Western League. Moreau also announced the Royals were moving their spring training camp from Orlando, Fla., to Lake Wales, Fla.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Baseball Meetings

While it is reported that the major-league baseball meetings which took place recently in Chicago were the dullest that those two organizations have held in a number of years, there were one or two happenings which call for special mention. The first of these was the naming of five "old-timers" to baseball's Hall of Fame which is being created at Cooperstown, N. Y. The second was the voting on the question of changing the official ball for 1938, and the third was the failure of the clubs to put through any trades. The re-election of Ford C. Frick as president of the National League for a period of three years showed that the club owners in the senior circuit were well pleased with the way Frick had conducted the affairs of that office and were ready to assure him of a long lease on that position. In all other respects the meetings failed to develop anything but routine doings.

Wide World
Ford C. Frick

The Old-Timers

It is pleasing to note that at last some definite action has been taken regarding the placing of old-timers in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown. When the special committee was named a year or two ago, to vote for old-timers, and failed to name a single one, it looked very much as if the opening of the Hall and the celebrating of the centenary of the game would fail to find the name of a single player or manager who was in the game previous to 1890 represented. Fortunately, the two leagues took the matter into their own hands and named five for that honor. They are Connie Mack, Ban Johnson, John J. McGraw, Morgan G. Bulkeley and George Wright. There is no question but what every one of the five is entitled to the honor. Johnson and Bulkeley were two of the greatest executives the game has ever had, Johnson as first head of the American League and Bulkeley as first president of the National. Mack and McGraw must be rated as two of the greatest managers of all time, while Wright is entitled to the honor both as a player and manager. This brings the total number honored up to 13, as Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Cy Young, Larry Lajoie, Christy Mathewson, Tris Speaker, Honus Wagner and Walter Johnson had already been honored by vote of the baseball writers.

How About Other Old-Timers?

But now the question arises as to what is going to be done regarding some of the other old-timers who are certainly entitled to have their names in the Hall of Fame? How about Al Spalding, pitcher, manager and manufacturer of baseball and other sporting goods; Cal McVey, whom no less an authority than George Wright said was one of the greatest; Nicholas J. Young, who was secretary-treasurer of the National League from its organization in 1876 to 1902; Buck Ewing, J. Montgomery Ward and Amos Rusie of the New York Giants; Mike Kelly, Hugh Duffy, John G. Clarkson and Herman Long of the Boston Nationals; Wee Willie Keeler, Brooklyn; Billy Hamilton and Ed J. Delehanty of Philadelphia, and many others equally deserving of places in the Hall of Fame? It is certainly to be hoped that something will be done between now and 1939 to get plaques in honor of more of these old-timers in place.

To those who knew that the National and American League authorities had practically come to an agreement to slow up the ball and use the same standard in both leagues in 1938, the decision of the American League to continue using the "rabbit," while the National will use a new model, came as a big surprise. There are many reports as to why the Americans voted against the plan. One that was largely accepted was to the effect that the American took exceptions to the National adopting the new ball in its meeting instead of waiting until both leagues could vote on the question at their joint meeting. Another was that they differed over what effect the thicker cover on the ball adopted by the National would have on the game. We believe that a slower ball will improve the present game, and it is to be regretted that both leagues are not to use the same standard. Perhaps Judge Landis could come to the rescue and order both leagues to adopt the new ball.

It was generally expected that there would be a number of important trades put through at the major-league meetings as well as at the minor which preceded them at Milwaukee; but not a single trade was carried out at the majors and only two of any importance took place at the minors. Those were the ones in which Detroit exchanged Gerry Walker, Marvin Owen and Mike Tresh for Vernon Kennedy, Fred Walker and Tony Piet of Chicago, and the one in which the Red Sox secured Joe Vosmik from the Browns in exchange for Buck Newsom, Buster Mills and Red Kress. There was plenty of talk as to possible trades, and it is quite likely that some of them will materialize between now and the next time the league officials get together for their annual schedule meeting. It is quite evident that the club owners and managers are far apart in what they should get in a trade; but after thinking over some of the propositions which were made and declined at Chicago and Milwaukee, it will be very surprising if the near future does not find several players exchanging uniforms.

Amusements

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The Home Forum

Shelter From the Rain

A THREAT of showers loomed over the hills; but we started out on our walk, all the same. Gray clouds made the green ranges look like volcanoes throwing up rolling gusts of smoke. They hid the angles of the faraway peaks, leaving only the blue bases sliced off under a plane of sky. On the steep slope to the east, an enormous rock stood on end, up-tilted against the horizon, like a giant finger pointing warningly to the coming storm. The whole valley swam in shadow. And the low tiled roofs of Chengteh—the sleepy old capital of Jehol—seemed to be steeped in a grayness which came out of the very atmosphere around them.

The narrow alleys were unpaved and muddy. Long ago, when the Manchu emperors had made it the seat of their summer palace, the old city had bustled with activity. Colorful processions had twisted northward from Peking, over a stone-paved highway through the precipitous mountains, crossing and re-crossing the Great Wall. Then the vast hunting park, with the pagoda and the pines and the deer, had been a playground for the imperial Sons of Heaven; and the pavilions and rock gardens of the old palace had been alive with the laughter of the royal wives and children.

But now the town was sluggish and lazy. There was very little traffic in the streets: a few blue-hooded carts, a number of country-men riding into town on donkeys from the rocky farms on the hillside; a few peasants pushing barrows of vegetables to market—or carrying them in baskets swung from shoulder-poles. Once, however, we saw two fat white Mongol ponies tethered outside a big gate, with bright red saddles on their backs; and it seemed like a little gay taste of the lost splendors of the Jehol court. Shopkeepers stood idly before their small dingy counters. Women sat gossiping on the door-sills, while their children scampered noisily up and down the street. Heads turned and tongues wagged as we passed; for foreigners were a rarity in this lonely, out-of-the-way city.

* * *

THE NARROW STREET climbed the slope ahead of us like the zigzag branch of a tree. We passed a temple, with the little porcelain animals on its roof-line silhouetted in a curve against the silver sky. The houses grew fewer. The small street wavered into a stony path. Feeling the sense of freshness and freedom which comes on entering into the country, we started across a big grassy meadow. Large rocks gave character to its rolling green surface, accented by the delicate grace of wild-flowers. In one corner, beside a tumbledown stone wall, stood a group of pines—craggy and angular as if they had been hewn by a sculptor out of some dark ancient rock.

Our steps felt light on the path. The quiet, the greenness, the exhilarating threat of rain gave an added fleetness to our tread. We looked up at the sky; blue-black clouds were pressing down upon us. Then we caught the subtle scent of coming rain—fresh and cool and exquisite as no other odor in the world. Big drops fell down on the meadow, leaving round splashes on the rocks, bending the blades of grass with a curve like miniature green scythes. We felt quick thuds of moisture on our hair.

We ran, laughing, toward the clump of pines. Their fringed boughs rose like a dark umbrella overhead. The dampness had sharpened their pungent aroma; and on the earth, scattered with small cones, the fallen brown needles were soft and spongy under our feet. The rain was like a slanting mist on the hills, like a crystal curtain over the valley, like a silver rhythm on the bright green meadow. It pounded everywhere with the beat of a million tiny shining hammers.

But presently the tempo quickened, and great soaking splashes thumped down on us from the pine boughs. We began to feel the wetness through our clothes. There was a tiny farm-hut ahead, built of stones and clay, standing alone in a field edged with pines. Ducking against the downpour, we rushed toward it.

A gnarled wooden plough, two or three reed baskets, and a few earthenware pots littered the dooryard. A flock of chickens, with their wet feathers huddled about them, perched under the low eave, and in a little make-shift shed a mouse-colored donkey was sheltered. We had been seen through a hole in the papered window-lattice; and as we ran close, the crude door was opened a little, and a head peered out. In breathless Chinese, we gasped our request for refuge until the shower had slackened. Then the door opened wider, and we stepped over the sill and into the dim hut.

* * *

IT WAS ONLY a one-room shack. The floor was earthen. A criss-cross of rudely hewn beams upheld the ceiling. A small Chinese stove of moulded clay stood in one corner, and the opposite side of the room was taken by the inevitable *k'ang*, or wooden bed-platform, for the whole family to sleep upon. A few stools, a shabby chest, and a skeleton of a table completed the furniture. But various paraphernalia hung from the rafters: a rough sickle, a small fish net, strings of dried corn, and other vegetables.

There were three people in the room. The head which had popped out of the door to peer at us belonged to the old mother—the widowed matriach of the little farm. She was a woman of the old-fashioned type. Her large-boned frame, bent by the years, was clad in a pair of worn black trousers and a faded blue jacket. Her head was partly bald, but the gray wisps of remaining hair were gathered into a little neat knot skewered onto the crown. She had few teeth left, but her brown wrinkled face was composed in lines of self-respect and dignity. Not greatly flustered by our visit, she greeted us with ceremony, bidding us—with many gestures—to come in.

She presented us to the others in the room: her son, who grinned at us amiably, and her daughter-in-law, who drew back giggling, with her face pressed into her palm. The son was a husky young fellow dressed in a coat and trousers of gray cotton. His face and hands were browned from the mountain sun, and his hair grew sidewise on his head in a small black crest. We guessed that he had not been married long, for his wife seemed little more than a bride. Her looks had not yet been coarsened by early toil in the way of most Chinese women of the working classes. She was still young and comely, neat in her dress, with her thick hair looped into a glossy knot at the back of her head and a wildflower tucked into it.

* * *

WE ALL SAT down together on the edge of the wooden *k'ang*, smiling at each other. They offered us tea from the little dingy China pot which, as everywhere in China, was always ready. We asked them as many questions as we dared. Their family, we found, had lived on the same bit of rocky land for many generations—more than they could count. The old woman had two married daughters in the city; but her son was the sole male of the family, and so only the three of them lived here now, in the old home of the clan.

They, in turn, were very curious about us. They questioned us about our nationality, our name, our family, and our clothing—which seemed to fascinate them.

Soon we realized that the rain had stopped drumming on the roof, and through the holes in the window-lattice we could look through clear air across the green valley. We rose, thanking them—and wishing urgently that we had some small thing to leave behind us as a gift.

Suddenly we smiled. From our hair we took two shining hairpins—copper hairpins, imported from America. With a bow we presented one to the old mother, and one to the young bride. They gleamed like gold in the eyes of the two country women. And we could hear the excited flutter of their tongues, talking about them, as we walked away again through the rain-freshened meadow.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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A Living Frieze

THE gaunt structure of the new building stood out sharply against the sky. It had the perfect simplicity of a tree in winter, devoid of superfluous trimming. Against the brilliance of an autumn noontide, the black webbing of the girders had a starkness which in some way amplified their strength. The proud building, soaring above the neighboring houses of the city, was majestic even without its future covering of brick.

Behind the steel ribs of the building cirro-cumulus clouds moved slowly, drifting like pennants from a mast. The sky was as deeply blue as on a summer's day; but no July noon with all its warmth gave just that sharpness and sparkle to the light, so that small lines were clearly visible and tiny flecks of color strangely vivified.

Beneath the struts and flying buttresses of girders, shadows fell in long bands of indigo, making great caverns of darkness in the lower levels of the building. A seam of rust burned fiercely in the strong sunlight, and the white wall of a neighboring building shone with unnatural brilliance.

In the clear sunshine, the colors of the men's clothing had an unexpected vividness. A youth, bronzed and bareheaded, stooped like a discobolus-thrower, wore a shirt of brilliant blue; his neighbor had twisted a yellow scarf about his head; a third wore a green jerkin. The older men, clinging to the conventional blue overalls, yet made a pattern of their own with their rolled-up white sleeves. A riveter, far out on a girder, had a crimson shirt which blazed against the blue of the sky. Over them all dropped the slender shadow of a crane, as it moved its burden slowly into place.

As the workers moved along the narrow parapet of scaffolding, bending, stooping, hoisting loads to their shoulders, they had the grace and rhythm of athletes. No movement seemed to be jerky or out of time. As they met and crossed one another, they formed an ever-changing pattern, unconsciously and without confusion grouping themselves into symmetrical formations. Outlined as they were against the sky, they were always in bold relief, every line and movement being clearly marked as if on a frieze. They were the living figures which graced the pediment of a modern Parthenon.

P. W.

BY COURTESY OF THE CARROLL CARSTAIRS GALLERY, NEW YORK, TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNE ELEGANTE SUIVIE PAR DEUX JEUNES GENS:
A Wash Drawing by Constantin Guys

IN THAT extraordinary abundance of artists yielded by France in the middle of the last century, the most timid was Constantin Guys. He was eager to be out of the limelight; he did not wish either to be written about or lauded.

Constantin Guys is believed to have been an unschooled artist, a keen and subtle observer of his fellow men, with a spontaneous ability to record in washes of color and accents of line precisely what he saw. More and more have his fascinating, quick sketches of the English and French of the mid-century been valued in recent years. Guys' drawings wear very well. Their lightness does not seem ephemeral, their casualness of execution is not trifling; they seem to say a great deal with utmost conciseness.

Constantin Guys (1805-1892) had fought at the side of Byron in the Greek war of independence. He possessed qualities in common with artists of the nineteenth century, a social philosophy, an acute sense of the active world which surrounded him, and a desire to translate it directly, summarily and uncritically into pigment. Comparable qualities, developed by varying temperaments, are to be noted in Gustav Courbet, Edgar Degas, and Honoré Daumier. Among these others, Guys was the most facile, the most abbreviated, catching the salient shape, the qualifying line, the telling gesture. From his little sketches, how well we can see the manner in which the women of the Second Empire moved along mincingly in their dainty slippers, enveloped in mountainous billows of silk, and how correctly their escorts accompanied them, wearing their tightly fitted clothes and tall hats. Guys portrayed their carriages, their horses trotting spiritedly, and everything was recorded with just the proper tone, just the appropriate touch. For a while he drew for the Illustrated London News, but in the late 1850's he went to live in Paris, where he was looked upon as an eccentric.

The Lobster Man

Now with stiff fingers round the heavy oars
The lobster man pulls slowly past the lee,
Seeing before him not his homely shores
But the vast coldness of the level sea,
Yet nearer draws, as if unwillingly,
And so comes home. Piling his catch and gear
He thinks of what his waiting meal will be,
The steamy kitchen, and the fire's cheer,

The wood-box filled by him the night before,
The cat beneath the stove, the simmering pots,
His wife who moves from table to the door,
The wood that must be sawed before it rots.
And shouldering his burden, he strides down,
With quickening step, the leaf-strewn path through town.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

No Country Like Nicaragua

THERE is no country just like Nicaragua; none which is, perhaps, more difficult to describe by comparisons with other lands. . . .

It is a dreamy land, at first glance; one where wonderful lights and shades, mirages, and mist effects imbue even familiar features of the landscape with the mutable quality of changing panorama. But take the train for Granada and Lake Nicaragua. One soon discovers that for all its dreamy semblance, its majestic revelations of nature, Nicaragua is an active, progressive country with a most enterprising people. . . . Here, as elsewhere in Central America, are crowds at every station and girls and women peddling *dulces* (sweets) and fruit to travelers, and sometimes native pottery.

The train ascends very leisurely from the coast, passing through a rich agricultural country which produces the finest maize, corn, sugar cane, etc., and slips through a low pass in the coast range, which is hardly more than a low watershed, into the great interior basin, passing by Lake Managua to Granada at the head of Lake Nicaragua, whose waters are but a hundred feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. There is much open country, for the torrential rainfall of the Caribbean coast is not to be found here. The huge mountains that rise from the plains, the shores of the lakes, or from the lakes themselves, afford indescribable contrasts of scene.—From "Nicaragua," by HAMILTON M. WRIGHT in "Bulletin of the Pan American Union," 1917. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

"The humanity of Jesus"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS proved his oneness with the Father by the healing and saving works he did for humanity. He was the Way-shower; and his words and works, understood, continue to make clear for mankind the way of salvation. Of himself he said, "I and my Father are one." He recognized the unalterable truth that the real man is one with God, the only cause and creator. Man, made in His image, coexists with Mind; he is the full representation of infinite Love. It was his understanding of the perfection of God and man that enabled the Master to heal the sick, raise the dead, and overcome sin and sorrow.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 25), "The divinity of the Christ was made manifest in the humanity of Jesus." Because of his spiritual origin the Master was fully equipped to demonstrate his unity with God. The inherent purity of his nature lifted him above gross materialism, and gave him power to restore health and life to those who came to him for help. The healings he performed were easy and unlabored, because he fully recognized the truth that harmony is normal and natural, while inharmony is abnormal and unreal.

Jesus was a humanitarian; great was his compassion for suffering humanity. In "The Greatest Thing in the World," Henry Drummond asks if we have ever noticed how much of Jesus' time was spent in kind actions. The Master's kindness was scientific; it was based on the Science of being, on the great fact that God is All, and that He made everything good. "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). In his kindness and compassion for humanity Christ Jesus brought to those in need healing, reformation, regeneration. He demonstrated Truth, and showed mankind how to be free from bondage to sin and suffering. The proofs he gave of the presence and availability of infinite Love illustrated his humanity, and manifested the divine nature.

At the gate of the city of Nain, Jesus met the funeral procession of a widow's son. What true kindness the Master expressed to the suffering mother! He stopped the bier and restored her son to her alive. Jesus knew that the individualized manifestation of Life is never lost in death. With this knowledge he was equipped to perform a truly humanitarian act in the restoration to life of the young man.

Kindness and compassion are evidences of grace, and the exercise of these Godlike qualities helps to lift burdens from humanity, afflicted as it seems to be with sin, suffering, sorrow, discouragement. True compassion, which heals and saves by spiritual means, has a scientific basis, as we learn from the study of Christian Science. Expressions of kindness and sympathy have healing power when they proceed from the understanding that Truth alone is real, and that error is unreal and powerless. We express real kindness and true sympathy to the sorrowing and sick when we heal them on the basis of the reality of God, good, and the unreality of all that is unlike good.

Man, in God's likeness, is upright, strong, pure, and free. He is not a mortal sinner, and he is incapable of being in bondage to the so-called laws of matter which claim to control mankind. Jesus knew that the real man always manifests his God-given dominion. With this understanding he spoke (Matthew 7:29) "as one having authority." His consciousness was held in constant unity with God, hence, he could demonstrate the one infinite power in his works.

Christian Science reinstates the element of healing which had been lost to humanity from the first few centuries following the crucifixion. Through the understanding of God and of man's relation to Him, as taught in Christian Science, wonderful healing and saving works are being performed. All manner of disease is yielding to the illumined understanding and compassion of those who have learned to know God and man's relation to Him. God is Life, Truth, Love, and man is His image, whole, pure, and free. With this knowledge we can challenge evil on the basis of its unreality and thereby destroy its seeming power.

The world is greatly in need of compassion and kindness. Sin, sickness, want, and sorrow seem very real to those in bondage to them. Tender encouragement is requisite to lift the weary seeker above the belief that he lives in matter and is subject to its so-called laws. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 367), "The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."

The true understanding of God, divine Love, heals, and it is for this understanding that the Christian Scientist works and prays.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

December Thaw

THIS is a morning lemon pale, as if
The cautious sun that peers through thin gray fog
Had stepped with slippered feet into a room
Not his, and hesitated at the door.

The world he found was gray and damp and warm;
No sting of icy wind, no lacy flakes
Of white to hide the black and naked trees.
His feeble light has turned the sooty street
Into an etching framed by the window sill.

RAYMONA HULL

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"God the Preserver of Man"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

"L'humanité de Jésus"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PAR les œuvres curatives et rédemptrices qu'il accomplit pour l'humanité, le Christ Jésus prouva son unicité avec le Père. Il était le Conducteur; et lorsqu'elles sont comprises, ses paroles et ses œuvres continuent à montrer clairement au genre humain la voie du salut. De lui-même, il disait: "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un." Il avait reconnu cette inaltérable vérité: l'homme réel fait un avec Dieu, l'unique cause, le seul créateur. Créé à Son image, l'homme coexiste avec l'Entendement; l'homme représente pleinement l'Amour infini. Parce qu'il comprenait la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme, le Maître pouvait guérir les malades, ressusciter les morts, vaincre le péché et l'affliction.

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 25: "La divinité du Christ fut rendue manifeste dans l'humanité de Jésus." Grâce à son origine spirituelle, le Maître était en tous points capable de démontrer le rapport l'unissant à Dieu. L'inhérente pureté de sa nature l'élevait plus haut que le matérialisme grossier; elle lui donnait le pouvoir de rendre la santé et la vie à ceux qui recherchaient son aide. Les guérisons qu'il accomplissait étaient aisées, non laborieuses, car il reconnaissait pleinement cette vérité: l'harmonie est normale, naturelle, tandis que l'inharmonie est anormale et sans réalité.

Jésus était, au sens le plus élevé du terme, un humanitaire; grande était sa compassion pour l'humanité souffrante. Dans un livre intitulé *The Greatest Thing in the World* (Ce qu'il y a de plus grand au monde), l'auteur écossais Henry Drummond demande si nous avons jamais remarqué que Jésus consacrait une grande partie de son temps à des actes de bienveillance. La bonté du Maître était scientifique; elle reposait sur la Science de l'être, sur la grande vérité que Dieu est Tout et qu'Il a tout bien fait. "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien" (Genèse 1:31). Dans sa bienveillance et sa compassion pour l'humanité, le Christ Jésus apportait aux humains en détresse la guérison, la réformation, la régénération. Il démontrait la Vérité; il faisait voir au genre humain comment on s'affranchit de l'esclavage qu'impliquent le péché ou la souffrance. Le Maître prouva la présence et l'accessibilité de l'Amour divin; ces preuves illustraient son humanité et manifestaient la nature divine.

Un jour que Jésus allait à Naïn, il rencontra vers la porte de la ville le cortège funèbre d'un jeune homme, fils unique d'une veuve. De quelle vraie bonté le Maître fit preuve envers la mère affligée! Faisant arrêter le cercueil, il ramena le jeune homme à la vie et le rendit à sa mère. Jésus savait que la manifestation individualisée de la Vie n'est jamais perdue dans la mort. Grâce à cette connaissance, il put accomplir un acte vraiment humanitaire—rappeler le jeune homme à la vie.

La bonté, la compassion sont parmi les indices de la grâce; l'exercice de ces qualités divines allège les fardeaux de l'humanité que semblent tourmenter le péché, la souffrance, le chagrin, le découragement. La vraie compassion guérit et sauve par des moyens spirituels; sa base est scientifique, comme nous l'apprend l'étude de la Science Chrétienne. Les expressions de bonté et de sympathie ont un pouvoir guérisseur lorsqu'elles procèdent de la compréhension que la Vérité seule est réelle, que l'erreur n'a ni réalité ni pouvoir. Envers ceux qui sont affligés ou malades, nous exprimons la bonté véritable et la vraie sympathie quand nous les guérissons en comprenant la réalité de Dieu, du bien, et l'irréalité de tout ce qui est dissemblable au bien.

Créé à la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme est droit, fort, pur et libre. Ce n'est point un pécheur mortel; il ne saurait être esclave des soi-disant lois matérielles qui prétendent régir le genre humain. Jésus savait que l'homme réel manifeste toujours l'empire qu'il a reçu de Dieu. Comprenant ces choses, le Maître parlait "avec autorité" (Matthieu 7:29). Sa conscience était perpétuellement maintenue dans l'unité avec Dieu; aussi pouvait-il démontrer par des œuvres la seule puissance infinie.

La Science Chrétienne rétablit la guérison, cet élément que l'humanité semblait avoir perdu de vue peu de siècles après la crucifixion. Comprendre, selon les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, la nature divine et le rapport de l'homme à Dieu, permet d'accomplir de magnifiques œuvres curatives et rédemptrices. Les maladies de tous genres cèdent à la compréhension et à la compassion éclairées de ceux qui ont appris à connaître Dieu et le rapport unissant l'homme au Père. Dieu est Vie, Vérité, Amour; l'homme est Son image, intact, pur et libre. Sachant cela, nous pouvons récuser le mal en nous basant sur le fait qu'il est irréel, et détruire ainsi son pouvoir apparent.

Le monde a bien besoin de bonté, de compassion. Le péché, la maladie, la pauvreté, le chagrin paraissent fort réels à ceux qui leur sont assujettis. Il faut encourager avec tendresse le chercheur lassé pour qu'il surmonte la croyance d'après laquelle il vivrait dans la matière, soumis à ses prétendues lois. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 367): "Un mot de tendresse et d'encouragement Chrétien adressé à un malade, une patience compatissante à l'égard de ses craintes et l'effacement de celles-ci, valent mieux que des hécatombes d'abondantes théories, que des discours empruntés et stéréotypés, et la distribution d'arguments qui ne sont qu'autant de parodies de la vraie Science Chrétienne, embrasée d'Amour divin."

La vraie compréhension de Dieu, de l'Amour divin, guérit; et le Scientiste Chrétien travaille et prie afin d'obtenir cette compréhension.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Tracks In the Snow

AFTER the shining banks have sloped down securely,
On their icy strangeness appears this writing:
Marks of silent furry toes finding plush
To meet their plush, they are like tiny round cups
Sprinkled on the hill or tapping the stonewall,
So many things have been scribbled here,
But the answer is always far away in another silence
At the end of each long line of hieroglyphics.

DANIEL W. SMYTHE

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1937

Crime Growth In State Linked To Civic Inertia

Farnum Blames Officials for Conditions Found in Boston

Reform Demand

City 'Honeycombed With Graft and Rackets' Is Charge of Investigator

By Donald B. McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A condition of inaction bordering on inertia in offices of officials charged with protection of the public welfare are responsible for conditions of "bad government, corruption and crime" existing in Boston, George R. Farnum, former special counsel for the city and the Finance Commission, charged today.

He added that affairs in Boston now may be compared to those in New York City before the Seabury and Dewey investigations.

Aggressive pursuit and prosecution of violators of the law and the public faith is lacking here, Mr. Farnum stated. "The community seems unable to conduct a vigorous campaign against bad government, corruption and crime."

Wide Experience

Mr. Farnum's opinion is bound to be thoughtfully received in Boston as that of a man who has been actively engaged in public service both in national and local aspects. He served as assistant United States Attorney General under President Coolidge.

A traditional Yankee enterprise handed down from a forebear who was a captain of Revolutionary forces at Bunker Hill, has governed his investigations of Boston political graft and corruption. Often characterized as Boston's "Public Prosecutor No. 1," Mr. Farnum led the city's investigations into the Dolan transactions and their subsequent successful prosecution in the courts. At the instance of the Finance Commission, he conducted the recent inquiry into George Robert White Fund contracts.

At the close of the Dolan investigation, Mr. Farnum said: "The next step will be to elect a prosecutor with the energy, independence and courage to make a thorough-going investigation into rackets of all kinds that thrive in Massachusetts and with the purpose of catching more than a few small fry."

Today conditions rampant in Boston and Suffolk county again absorb Mr. Farnum's attention. This is no indication he believes a clean-up should halt at county limits; merely that he thinks cleaning should "begin at home."

Sees Graft Rampant

"Boston is honeycombed with graft and rackets," he charged. "It should certainly adopt the New York method and launch a thorough, effective purge of existing conditions. Bad as they now are, there has been slight effort to ameliorate them; they are growing steadily worse.

"The public has no special confidence in the present fanfaronade conducted for the most part by those who never made any serious drive against conditions or showed any signs of conscience until the situation culminated in a cold and brutal daylight murder on the main street of a community," Mr. Farnum said, with the Revere situation and other conditions in mind.

"The form of the investigations in New York should prove an inspiration to citizens of Boston. They have been backed by all responsible officials, the Legislature, the press and the public. The demands of the public for investiture of power in its investigators and prosecutors to produce witnesses and compel production of papers have been honored.

Dewey Purge Cited

"The fine thing about the Dewey purge is that New York now has a guaranty, in his election as District Attorney, that it will be continued for some time to come.

"But this same Dewey reform, in cleaning up New York, is driving out gangsters and racketeers who are seeking new bases for operation, temporary or permanent. They are bound to come, and have come to Boston. This adds to the seriousness of the situation here."

Assails Graft

By a Staff Photographer
George R. Farnum
Special Counsel for Boston Finance Commission

Pianist Comes To Confirm His Promise as Boy

Josef Hofmann, whom the great composer-pianist, Anton Rubenstein, called "a boy such as the world of music had never before produced," will celebrate the golden jubilee of his first concert in this city, almost to the day, tomorrow evening in Symphony Hall.

The first Boston appearance of the Polish- born pianist, who has been an American citizen since early youth, was at the age of 10. The date was Friday evening, Dec. 23, 1887, and the place, the old Boston Music Hall. On a program including vocal and instrumental solos by noted adult musicians of the day, young Josef played alone and also with an orchestra.

The concert opened with Weber's "Jubel" overture, conducted by Adolph Neuendorff, who had been the first conductor of the "Pops" programs half a doezn years before. The young Polish prodigy was the soloist in the second number, Beethoven's C Major concerto (No. 1) and his performance caused the Boston Transcript critic to call him "the second Mozart."

After a vocal and a violin solo, the young prodigy played a nocturne of Chopin, an étude of Ravina, and his own berceuse and waltz. Following this list of titles, the program offered an "improvization on a theme given by any lady or gentleman in the audience." For his final number, Liszt's transcription for piano and orchestra of Weber's "Polacca," the orchestra was conducted by Cassimir Hofmann, the child's father and teacher.

Although it is taken for granted today that any noted piano soloist will be able to play his program

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

Business Pegs Gain for Week In New England

Wool and Leather Play Leading Roles in Boston Trade

Cotton Is Quiet

Boston Today

Retail Sales Are Below 1936

A slight improvement in conditions in New England during the week was pegged by business observers today in reporting an increase in inquiries for wool and leather, but no real demand for cotton goods.

Leather dealers are taking orders on initial requirements for spring, although the bulk of this business remains to be booked.

Wool Price Higher

Small quantities of wool changed hands at levels moderately above prices discounted by the futures market. The market became firmer as prices increased, and there were signs of better sentiment among the dealers.

The recession and a normal decline combined practically to stop the placing of new business on the cotton market. Mill curtailment continued to grow with some fine goods factories reporting they would have to suspend temporarily, if new orders were not forthcoming. Few staple goods factories were operating more than three days a week.

Retail Sales Fall

For the week retail sales were 10 per cent below the corresponding period a year ago, but for November they were only 0.6 per cent below a comparative number of shopping days in the same period in 1936.

Bank deposits increased slightly during the week and investments were higher. Loans remained unchanged.

Colder Tonight, Bureau Predicts

Last night was Boston's coldest of the season, but tonight will be colder, the Weather Bureau predicted, and the cold spell will continue through Sunday.

At 6:45 a. m., city thermometers fell to 18 degrees, while suburban ones dived as low as 10. Tonight they are expected to go two or three degrees lower still.

The cold wave encamped down the Atlantic Coast as far as Florida, where Jacksonville last night reported two degrees of frost.

New England's coldest spots were the top of Mount Washington and Northfield, Vt., both of which reported temperatures of four below zero.

The official forecast today was: "Continued fair and cold tonight and Sunday."

Aiken's Call to Purge G. O. P. Draws Nation-Wide Approval

Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 11—Gov. George D. Aiken's demand, as made Monday upon the Republican National Committee, that it purge the party organization "of its reactionary and unfair elements, focus its forces on the youth of our nation and prepare immediately an affirmative program," seems to have struck a responsive chord, judging from the numbers of letters pouring into the executive office from many states. So far nine out of 10 of them endorse the position the Governor has taken.

If the Governor's open letter, which made the front pages of most of the metropolitan newspapers, was a surprise to the national committee to which it was addressed, it was no less a surprise to the citizens of this rock-ribbed Republican state. Their reaction on the whole was favorable, judged from comment heard on the street, editorials in state newspapers and letters received at the executive office. While most agreed in "principle" with what their chief said, some, particularly those of the party wheelhorse type, would have been a little happier had he omitted the "or else" addendum.

Actually, the Governor made no threat either of a bolt by Vermont Republicans or organization of a third party movement. Some headwriters put that construction on the story while commentators professed to read between the lines. Yet the wording of the paragraph is such that such a construction might conceivably be placed upon it. In fact a few went so far as to interpret it to mean that Governor Aiken himself would lead a third party movement, an interpretation the Governor made haste to deny saying, he had no presidential aspirations. The paragraph in question read:

"If that demand is not met, we must look elsewhere for an organization through which thoughtful and devoted Americans of North and South, East and West, can join together to work for the good of all." It seems plain enough but bids fair to become considered as ambiguous as the famous, "I do not choose to run" statement of former President Coolidge.

The letter with some additions is sum and substance of the attitude which had been taken by the Young Republican Clubs of Vermont. Yet the Governor is beyond the club age limit of 40 and the advisors named as collaborating with him on the document are still further along in years.

Governor Aiken, it is indicated, doesn't think very highly of the proposed Committee of 100, which it is hoped will be able to show the Republican Party the way out of its political wilderness. Queried regarding his reaction to the recent invi-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

New England Feels the Tread of Overseas Heels

By a Staff Photographer; Harold M. Lambert; Newman from Wide World; By a Staff Artist, Centropress

Shoe Competition and Districts It Affects

(1) The Golden Dome of the Massachusetts State House Stands in Symbolic Opposition Over the Question of Shoes (2) to (3) the Old Roman Gate Entrance to Karl's Bridge in Prague, the Capital of Czechoslovakia. A Yankee Cobbler (4), Symbolic of the New England Industry, Is Defended by James T. Moriarty (5), State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, From the Encroachments of Jan Bata (6) and His Modern Merchandising Stores (7). Map in Center Illustrates How Czechoslovakia Is an "Arrow Aimed at the Heart of the Ukraine"

Winter Cruises From Boston To Bermuda Start

Week-End Sailings

Nineteen-day cruises to Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston, Jamaica, were inaugurated from Boston for the winter season today when the white cruise ship Lady Somers, flying the house flag of the Canadian National Steamships, took on nearly 100 passengers at Commonwealth Pier and sailed for the warm and sunny South.

Similar sailings will be made every two weeks for the balance of the winter, giving the port of Boston a sailing every Saturday for the tropics, the alternate week being the 30-day cruise to the British West Indies and British Guiana.

Two other deep-water passenger liners sail from Boston today, the Anchor Line's Cameronia, casting off lines about noon for Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow, and the Cunard White Star's Scythia, due to sail at 10 p. m. for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool.

Hardly had the Lady Somers swung into the stream to head for the open sea, when the skirl of bagpipes echoed across the harbor from Pier 4, East Boston where the Cameronia was preparing to set a course to the eastward.

Bata—Shoes—Isolation: How These Apply to N. E.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seems a far cry from the farming hills and factory dales of New England to the Gothic charms of middle Europe. Yet, in a limited way, the fortunes of these two parts of the world, separated by so much land and even more water, seem to have become meshed in the turning gears of mankind's interlocked economy.

Presently, New England—particularly that part of it which makes shoes—and middle Europe, specifically Czechoslovakia, have a stage light on them as the drama of marching nations brings prospects out of the wings for a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Thus, almost 20 years after Versailles, the curtain rises on an epilogue of that old play in which Woodrow Wilson and Henry Cabot Lodge played the roles that have still left many debating as to which one played the hero and which the villain. President Wilson was the Internationalist. He was one who, as a part of the idea of internationalism, actively urged the proposal to free the Czechs from Hungary and form a separate democracy to act as a buffer in part of Europe that has often needed a buffer. The Czech Declaration of Independence was written in Washington. He wanted to trade freely with everybody—a United States of the world—everybody a friendly neighbor.

It was Senator Lodge of Massachusetts who played the role of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Chase Crooks To Cut Taxes, Citizens Urged

Rackets and Crime Mean High Rates, Bay State Federation Told

For 'Watch Dogs'

Ex-G-Man, Now Cleveland Official, Asks Public to Guard Treasury

Organization of citizens into "watch-dog" groups to guard the public treasury was urged today by Eliot Ness of Cleveland, director of public safety and former G-Man, before the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association as the only effective method to eliminate underworld control and corruption of public officials.

The occasion was the sixth annual luncheon of the Massachusetts federation, which has played a prominent part in state and municipal affairs since its organization. The luncheon was held at the Hotel Statler. The federation's peak in public interest came during the administration of former Gov. James M. Curley, when the organization blocked several of the latter's moves.

One of its greatest successes was legislative establishment of the special commission to study state, municipal and county taxation and expenditure problems. This commission is now in the midst of its studies.

Hint at Revere

As if referring directly to the present Revere investigation directed by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, Mr. Ness said:

"You Massachusetts people do not need to be told that racketeering accompanies corrupt municipal governments and adds to your tax bill, as you have recently had sufficient example of this form of abuse."

Calling upon citizens to combat organized crime, Mr. Ness added: "In any city where corruption is allowed to continue, it follows that some officials are playing with the underworld. From time to time we hear the theory expressed that a wide open town, in which gambling and vice are allowed to run rampant, will keep the criminals in these lines of activity, and keep them away from major crime, such as stickups, safe blowings, etc.

"In such a town, numerous gangsters are afforded the opportunity of making large sums of money in gambling and other rackets. With it they pay off dishonest public officials. Gangsters are attracted from other cities, hoping to get in on the 'gravy.' Then we find the town eventually so full of unemployed gangsters that in order to carry on their livelihood they resort to stickups of gasoline stations, stores, pedestrians and other forms of crime.

"If town officials are committed to some sort of program of protection, police work becomes exceedingly more difficult for the police officer on the beat. The officer, discouraged from doing his duty, decides it best to see as little crime as possible.

Police Problem

"In the same manner elections become influenced and governed by these underworld gangs, who pour large amounts of money into the campaign coffers to elect officials favorable to them.

Mr. Ness, who as a Department of Justice agent, helped send Al Capone, Chicago gangster, to prison, insisted the time had come for the public to realize it was no longer free from the underworld by merely staying away from gambling or other places operated by racketeers.

"The racketeers," he continued, "have injected themselves into legitimate business, and where there is corrupt municipal government the rackets go on uncurtailed. They even force themselves into labor unions, fake and legitimate, sometimes calling strikes that result in huge losses to business. . . .

"Dishonest public officials similarly defraud the public whenever possible. Fake contracts for public work and services are given out and bidding is done in a crooked manner. Thus money collected for taxes is dissipated and the underworld reaps a great percentage of your tax money."

Appointments Commended

Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association, extended qualified praise to Gov. Charles F. Hurley for his appointments to public service, saying:

"We have not had complete enthusiasm for one or two of them and there are several yet upon which improvements may be made.

Work Relief Jobs For 3000 Lead 15,000 Increase

In the first mail today 1500 men on the WPA eligible list received news to report for work Monday and tonight 1500 more will have received similar notices in the reemployment spurt which will increase the Massachusetts work relief rolls by 15,000.

While an office staff of several hundred girl clerks and supervisors spent the afternoon at their desks at 600 Washington street sending out the work notices—and will continue this task all day tomorrow—Lt. Col. John J. McDonough, state director, swung into action on the Washington order which will bring the work rolls to 80,000 in the state.

His morning was spent in conferences with the mayors of Fall River, Holyoke, Lowell and Woburn and the selectmen of Arlington, seeking information on how their work schedules could be adjusted to increase employment. Next week Colonel McDonough will visit the 11 area offices throughout the state.

The dispatch with which the Washington order was executed is illustrated in provision being made for one unit of 100 men to report for work tomorrow at midnight on one of the six shifts being used on the Huntington Avenue subway project. In this connection Colonel McDonough said today that he planned to distribute the Boston increase on three major projects.

"The men will be put to work at the subway, on the Commonwealth Avenue underpass and at the East Boston airport. Additional men will be assigned to sewer work and street and sidewalk repairs."

The first of the 1500 notified, through the co-operation of the Post Office Department in the rush to get the notices out last night, will go to work as helpers on existing projects. The Boston office maintains a so-called "live list" of men certified as eligible, and of this number 600 will be given immediate assignments.

The state director pointed out that since the curtailment of the WPA rolls last spring, many small communities have not submitted new projects for his approval. His tour of the state will focus attention on necessary work which can be done at this time.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and cold weather tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 15 degrees; somewhat colder back from the coast; gentle to moderate variable winds.

All New England: Fair tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate variable winds except moderate to fresh off the coast. Generally fair tonight and Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week

North and Middle Atlantic States: Some precipitation with slowly rising temperature first part of week. Generally fair and colder after middle of week and probably precipitation with rising temperature at end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	18	Minneapolis	2	10
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	32	32
Chicago	10	10	New York	22	20
Denver	50	24	Norfolk	30	28
Helena	40	32	Philadelphia	24	24
Jacksonville	30	30	St. Louis	14	14
Los Angeles	60	60	San Francisco	62	60
Miami	52	52	Washington	20	20

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 11.
B-Minimum, Dec. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:06 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 8:37 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 9:02 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Monday, 9:30 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Lights all vehicles tonight at 4:41.
Lights all vehicles Sunday night at 4:41.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Between the Devil," new musical, starring Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"The Prisoner of Zenda," with Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:45. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery." 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Prisoner of Zenda," starring Ronald Colman. 3:30, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Man in Blue," with Robert Wilcox and Nan Grey. 2, 5, 8:00.

Uptown—

"Victoria the Great," featuring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:45, 6:10, 9:10. Also "The Perfect Specimen," with Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Roberta," starring Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Irene Dunne. 9:55 a. m., 1:13, 4:45, 8:10. Also "Scarface," with Paul Muni and George Raft. 8:50, 11:40 a. m., 3:30, 6:30, 10:10.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Boston—
"High Flyers," starring Lupe Velez, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Stage: Mary Dees, Monte Blue and the Danvills.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Ebb Tide," with Ray Milland and Frances Farmer. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Blossoms on Broadway," with Edward Arnold and Shirley Ross. Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station—
Paramount Pictorial, Musical with Jack Norton, Salici's Puppets, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12, 3:25, 6:45, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:29.

State and Orpheum—
"Stand-In," starring Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters 1:40, 5:15, 8:45. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore. Orpheum: 11:45 a. m. Both theaters, 3:20, 6:50, 10:20.

Metropolitan—
"Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and George Brent. 11 a. m., 1:47, 4:34, 7:21, 10:08. Stage: Bunny Berigan and his orchestra.

Exeter—
"Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Hollywood Screen Test," 2, 4:50, 7:45.

University—
"Victoria the Great," featuring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 1:30 4:45, 8:05.

Hub—
"Hands Across the Table," featuring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:55, 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Also "Mary Burns, Fugitive," with Sylvia Sidney and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30, 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"King and Chorus Girl," starring Joan Blondell and P. Gravet. 12:50, 3:43, 6:45, 9:47. Also "The Witness Chair," with Ann Harding and Walter Abel. 11:50 a. m., 3:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Music

New England Conservatory of Music—
Dramatic program given by the students of the Department of Drama, under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, Jordan Hall. 8.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
A lecture on "English Paintings," by Mrs. Tanner. 2.

Boston City Club—
Motion pictures for members and male guests, "Waikiki Wedding," in the club auditorium, 14 Somerset Street. 2:15.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff. Jacques Abram, pianist. 8:15. Dec. 13.

Copley Plaza—
Second annual concert of the Music Lovers' Club. 10:45 a. m. Dec. 14.

Boston Conservatory of Music—
Recital by Irene Taylor, soprano; Emil Linn, tenor; James Marr, Baritone. 8:15. Dec. 14.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston String Quartet, consisting of Harrison Keller, first violin; Paul Fedorovsky, second violin; George Bourel, viola, and Alfred Zighera, violoncello. 8:30. Dec. 14.

New England Conservatory of Music—
Song Recital by Hildegard James, Florence Wild, accompanist. George W. Brown Hall. 8:15. Dec. 14.

Longy School of Music—
Fifty-third Faculty Concert Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist; Frederic Tillotson, pianist; George Faulkner, accompanist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College. 8:15. Dec. 14.

Statler Ballroom—
Boston Morning Musicale. Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, and Ezio Pinza, basso. 11 a. m. Dec. 15.

Fogg Museum of Art—
Bach Cantata Club concert. 8:30. Dec. 15.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Anne Mundy, pianist. 8:15. Dec. 16.

Sanders Theater—
Concert by The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8. Dec. 16.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15. Dec. 17.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by The Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Soloist, Jascha Heifetz, violin. 2:30. Dec. 17.

Symphony Hall—
Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, conducted by Serge Koussevitzky. Jascha Heifetz, soloist. 8:15. Dec. 18.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Josef Hofmann. 3:30.

Boston Public Library—
Song recital with Margaret Godding, soprano. 3:30.
Concert. The Candle-Light Trio, with Celestine Powers, Muriel French, violinists; Marguerite Stiles, pianist. 8.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert with Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, and Mr. Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Other Events

New England Women's Club—
"Our National Parks," an illustrated lecture by Dr. H. C. Bryant. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Gallery talk on "Portrait Sculpture," by Miss Adlow, and "Chinese Art," by Mrs. Tomita. 3:30.

The Old South Meeting House Forum—
"Americanism and What It Represents," a lecture by Herbert Agar. 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum—
"The Role of Refugees in Building Civilization," by Heinz Liepmann. 7:45.

Locomotives Welcome Lily Pons Coming to Name B. M.'s No. 4108

The tooting Boston & Maine locomotives gave a cacophonic welcome this afternoon to two personages of the musical world, when Mme. Pons, the opera singer, and her fiancé, Andre Kostelanetz, arrived in the North Station for the christening of the big mountain-type locomotive, "Lily Pons."

Twenty girls and boys, winners in the Boston & Maine's locomotive naming contest, participated in the ceremonies at the end of Track 23, and the Salem High School band, with its prize-winning corps of 24 girl baton twirlers, provided music. After Miss Pons had christened the engine, the band, conducted by Mr. Kostelanetz, played the national anthem.

Wayne E. Whittemore, a pupil of the Hobbs Junior High School in West Medford, Mass., who submitted the name of Lily Pons as his entry in the contest, went to Chicago on Dec. 1, bearing a scale model of the locomotive, and invited the opera singer to come to Boston for the christening ceremony of this first of the 20 new engines to be given names proposed by the children.

Wayne told the contest judges, in a letter accompanying his entry, that he thought the name was appropriate because "Miss Pons is the 'Jenny Lind' of today, and Jenny Lind's first triumph was for P. T. Barnum when she sang at the old Pitchburg Railroad Station in Boston. The Pitchburg Railroad is now a part of the Boston & Maine system, and the Boston & Maine's general office building today stands on the site where the Pitchburg Station was located."

The Lily Pons is the Boston & Maine's locomotive No. 4108. It carries more than 22 tons of coal and 20,000 gallons of water and is capable of hauling a mile of loaded freight cars at 50 miles an hour.

Sculptures Shown at Wellesley

The Arts in Greater Boston

A solo exhibition is currently on view at the Art Museum of Wellesley College. It consists of sculptured portraits by Arnold Geissbuhler, Boston artist.

It is not often that we find a sculptor in our own community whom we can designate and acknowledge as a first-rate performer. At best, the medium suffers from isolation and from a seeming lack of purpose in modern life, and we wonder sometimes how the sculptor can continue in such an arduous and exacting medium without more responsiveness to his effort. But somehow the impulse to model and carve persists, against all discouragements from without.

There is another point to consider. The function which the sculpture may serve often stimulates the imagination of the artist. When such purpose is lacking the artist must personally sustain his imagination, lacking lines of direction indicated elsewhere. The sculptor seems most in "demand" for personal portraiture. To this special subject matter Mr. Geissbuhler seems to devote most of his time.

Moving from portrait to portrait in the Wellesley exhibition, we find him sometimes working for the surface traits of texture and shape, and achieving a very plastic and eventful surface with the lumps and depressions indicated. Although he is attentive to detail, he is not dominated by it and we find all literal traits absorbed and reworked into a sculpturally patterned surface. In some Oriental portrayals especially he exercises this special gift, and these, though more detailed, are some of his best.

Portraits in plaster and cement and bronze display an alternate manner, a generalized portrayal in which the artist maintains a certain aloofness and restraint and monumentality. But Mr. Geissbuhler is at his best when the harder surface and stern restraint are moderated with warmth and articulation and indications of a breathing, more personal likeness. D. A.

"Stand-In"

Either of the two new pictures at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters this week could stand capably upon its own entertaining feet. Together, therefore, "Stand-In" and "Navy Blue and Gold" add up to an unusually good program. And with a colored cartoon starring our finest feathered friend, Donald Duck, who fights it out with the robots in a hall of science, the bill is topped off to a nicety.

"Stand-In," despite the title actually has nothing at all to do with the anonymous heroes and heroines who take positions later to be assumed by the stars while the tedious task of arranging lights, camera angles and microphones is going on. Except for Lester Plum (Joan Blondell), who abandons standing-in to become the secretary of Atterbury Dodd (Leslie Howard), the stand-in doesn't even get a look-in. Atterbury is a serious young man who convinces his Wall Street bank employers that he should go to Hollywood to cure an ailing studio.

Even with the help of Miss Plum, Atterbury has no easy time of it, but finally, when an unscrupulous rival has practically bought the studio for a song, he induces the producer to come back, fires the erstwhile glamour girl, socks an annoying publicity man over the head, throws a ripe tomato at the foreign director and proposes to Miss Plum.

"Stand-In" contains plenty of amusing satire on the town where to be less than colossal is to be nonexistent.

In spite of its title, in "Navy Blue and Gold" Sam Wood and his staff have proved that new treatment is what counts most for success. The story deals with three shipmates—Robert Young, who regards Annapolis as an easy means to a rich match, Tom Brown, son of a wealthy family, and James Stewart, who has signed on under a fictitious name until he can clear the reputation of has father, dishonorably discharged from the navy because he would not betray a fellow officer. Of course there are football sequences and of course Navy beats Army in the big game. But everybody concerned seems to have had his heart in it and the players manage to sweep the spectator along with them. It is a first-rate picture. J. D. B.

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Vermont

(Continued from Page 11)

tation to be a member of that group, the Vermont chief executive said "in all probability" he would refuse, explaining he couldn't take the time from his official duties. He added, however, his opinion that the committee would be "unwieldy" and that the results would be "negligible."

One newspaper, the Burlington Daily News, independent in its political leanings, agreed with the Governor "in principle" but was unkind enough to add that the party in Vermont might well get its own house in order. It said:

"For a long time the deadwood of which the Governor complains in his letter to the national committee has weakened the party structure here in Vermont and he might well apply the same principle here at home as suggested for the party nationally."

In general the letter is considered to have brought Vermont nearer to the party forefront than it has been in a long time. In the happy party years Vermont was lost in the shuffle of states under the Republican banner. Now that leaner days have arrived, the average Republican here feels that Vermont, as one of the two "old faithfuls," may have the leaven needed to leaven the whole party lump. From that slightly egotistical viewpoint the line has formed solidly behind Governor Aiken in his pronunciamento to the national committee.

Some State House observers have the feeling, however, while sincere in everything he said, the Governor was looking ahead to the matter of control of water resources. He is unalterably opposed to the President's Regional program. The publicity resulting from his frank, even blunt, letter to the national committee would, conceivably, build him a larger audience in his determination to preserve full state sovereignty.

Mother Church Chimes On Air Christmas Eve

The Christmas Eve chimes concert of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over short-wave station W1XAL, Boston, on Friday, Dec. 24, from 7 to 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time. W1XAL will radiocast the concert on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.67 meters.

NBC Gives Russian Program; 'Grid' Champions Introduced

The Week-End Radio

Last-minute cancellation of a Smetana item tonight on the NBC Symphony Orchestra program now makes an all-Russian concert to be conducted by Artur Rodzinski, NBC to WBZ and WNAC, 10 p. m. Nineteenth-century Russia is represented by Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" fantasy. Pre-World War Russia is represented by Stravinsky's ballet suite, "Petrouchka," held by many to be the apex of his art, even though it was written before the revolutionary "Rite of Spring." Modern Russia is represented by Shostakovitch's symphony No. 1.

A novel method of introducing the All-America football selections will be relayed by the Columbia system and WBEI tonight at 10:45 p. m. Each player nominated by the All-America Board, consisting of four coaches from four sections of the country, will be brought to New York to make his bow by radio. Each candidate will be honored by his alma mater or football song.

Sunday

Sibelius's sixth symphony will be the major item of the Radio City Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Henrietta Schumann, pianist, will be soloist in the second and third movements of Tchaikovsky's concerto No. 1 in B flat minor. Ondricek's "Peasants' Festival" is the concluding orchestral item.

Listeners who like chamber music may tune to WOR (1250) for the début of the Gotham String Quartet at 1:30 p. m. Borodin's quartet No. 1 and Glazounov's "Meditation" are programmed for the premiere.

Presentation on NBC of two months television units marks another point in television progress which is to be programmed in the "Magic Key" program, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m. Soloists are Lauritz Melchior, Wagnerian tenor; Frank Black, pianist, playing a concerto with orchestra, a rôle he has not essayed since his days with the Revelers Quartet; Edward Vito, harpist, and symphony orchestra.

An all-Wagner program is scheduled by John Barbirolli conducting the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS to WBEI, 3 p. m. The preludes to Acts 1 and 3 of "Lohengrin," the overture and Bacchanale from "Tannhauser," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Gotterdammerung," the first and third set pieces from "Tristan and Isolde," and excerpts from "Die Meistersinger" are the items.

Morton Bowe, tenor, will sing sustaining and commercial popular programs, trips out to various points in the Metropolitan Audition, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 4 p. m. Jean Magrill, opera soprano, and Basil Ruysdael, baritone, will assist.

Irene Wicker, the "Singing Lady," will tell the familiar story of Jesus' birth as "true light" donats for those who listen in, NBC to WOR at 5 p. m.

Joseph Bentonelli, tenor, will sing Gilbert's "Serenade," "Woman Is Pickle" from "The Bohemian Girl," and a medley of old Italian airs on the "Open House" CBS to WBEI, 5 p. m. Nadine Conner, soprano, will sing "Ma Curly-Headed Baby," "The Sweetest Story Ever Told," and a duet with Wiederseben," from Romberg's "Blue Paradise," with Mr. Bentonelli.

"Western Wynde," an English song nearly 400 years old, will be presented by Sigurd Nilsson, bass, in the Fireside Recital, NBC-RED to WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Two notable voices, both new to the radio, are to be heard in Alexander Kipnis, Russian basso, and Maria Krasova, Czech contralto, on the NBC-Blue period to WBZ, 8 p. m. Items by Mr. Kipnis on the "French Night" program are Mephistopheles's serenade from Gounod's "Faust," and the ballad, "The Horn" of Flegier. Mme. Krasova will sing "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," from Saint-Saens's "Samson and Delilah," and Debussy's "Beau Soir." Richard Tauber, tenor, will sing "Je parle de la monde," from Thomas' "Mignon," and Massenet's "Elegie." He will also conduct the orchestra in the first two movements of Bizet's "L'Arlesienne." Three Debussy items are scheduled by the orchestra, including "The Afternoon of a Faun."

Another new voice to radio listeners, that of Galliano Masini, youthful tenor of La Scala Opera in Milan, Italy, will be introduced in the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WBEI, 9 p. m. "Recondita armonia" and "E lucevan la stelle" from Puccini's "Tosca," "Questo e quella," from Verdi's "Rigoletto," and "Celeste Aida," from "Aida," are chosen by Mr. Masini. The overture to "Tannhauser" and the bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" are the principal orchestral items.

Ernest McChesney, tenor, whose piano and organ study was diverted into vocal channels, will be presented as the "rising star" in the NBC-Red network period at 10 p. m. He will sing a Tchaikovsky aria and songs by Fourdrain and Coleridge-Taylor.

Screen players Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Andrea Leeds will play "Bright Shadow" in the dramatic period, CBS-WBEI at 8 p. m. Jackie Coogan and Betty Grable, Hollywood's newest newlyweds, "guest" with George Jessel in the Mutual-WAAB period, 8 p. m. Ben Murray presents Edmund Lowe and Glenda Farrell in his "Seein' Stars" period in the NBC-Blue to WBZ program, 7:30 p. m.; Mae West makes her first commercial radio appearance jousting with "Charlie McCarthy" in the NBC-Red network period, 8 p. m.; Dan Dvorak and Tyrone Power will play "Never See Snow Again" in the NBC-Blue period to WBZ at 9 p. m.

Industry Hailed As Sole Road To Higher Standards

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology last night charged the Government with hampering human advancement and declared "private industry is the only agency that can bring a higher standard of living."

Introduced, at the largest M. I. T. alumni gathering ever held in New York, by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, Dr. Compton offered a three-point program for progress:

1. "Freedom from the restrictions of legislation."

2. Clarification of Government objectives by acquainting the nation with what "the rules of the game" will be.

3. "Active advancement and application of science to bring industry into new fields."

He said industry has been made "a sacrificial scapegoat" during bad times as a result of "half-baked revolutionary zeal and the opportunism of politicians." But while asserting industry held the key to advancement he said it must be "properly balanced with agriculture."

Dr. Compton stressed the need of socially-minded engineers and said M. I. T. will seek "to train men to work for the greatest good of all and not the gain of a few." He pointed out a new Department of Labor Relations has been organized at M. I. T. through donations made by Mr. Swope.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even if we couldn't recommend Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop to you because of the umpteen hundred tricky and useful items she always has on hand that'll solve all your Christmas problems, we'd still suggest that you take the elevator to the third floor (at 145 Tremont Street) just to get yourself one of the brand new "Lip-Lites." Because at the moment, at least, they're exclusive with Miss Lowe, and you can't get them anywhere else in town. And are they proving to be the popular little item . . . and deservedly so!

Lip-Lites were made up in the first place for girls who want to do just a little repair job on their lips, just before the lights go up in a dark theater, or any old time at the movies. You see, Lip-Lites allows them to do this in a most unobtrusive manner, because it's just a little gadget (about the size of a lipstick, in fact) with nothing less than an electric light in one end! The button at the other end is pressed, and out comes just enough light to light up the little mirror, which is on its side. What more could you ask for for $1.50?

However, if you don't happen to use a lipstick, it has many other uses, we've found. Dabbing powder on your nose in the dark, for instance. Locating, without the aid of the usher, the gloves you always drop at the movies. Looking at your theater program after the show has started; so you can keep the cast straight in your mind. Or you can use it to locate some little thing you're always trying to find in your dark-as-pitch purse. And then if your ear is parked in a dark spot, it'll locate the keyhole to the door for you . . just as quickly as it'll find the keyhole for you when you get home! And that isn't all of its uses by any means . . but we've got to leave a few surprise ones for you to find out all by yourself. Lip-Lites are attractively boxed, and come in colored enamel, or silver or gold plate; if you want to be real scrumptious.

* * *

Riding Outfitters And Other Things

All in one breath: The girl who rides probably dreams of a Christmas tree that has on it for her everything but the horse. So Beckwith's, riding outfitters at 37 Essex Street (which isn't so far from Boylston Street, in case you're still under the impression that Essex Street is practically down on the Cape, as far as the shopping district is concerned) can take care of you with any "horsey" gift you may wish to give her . . from riding boots to leather crops. The Gardenia, a new beauty salon at 171 Tremont Street, stresses the fact that its prices are moderate . . which ought to interest you. Filene's have the cutest little gold-plated wrist watches, with fashionable little black silk cords, for only $10.95. That certainly lets you take care of that little girl of yours who yearns for a wrist watch, and nothing else but, in a most inexpensive manner. Seven jewel movement, we're told. Wethern's have a gift center, you know . . . along with their hats and clothes. And Winship (377 Boylston Street) has the ideal umbrella, as far as we're concerned. It just practically evaporates in size until you can put it into your pocket, or right into your handbag . . well, at least, the kind we carry around! Janet Treat.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs Appear in Blackface)

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 CBS vocalists	Bakers Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
8:15 George Olsen, dir.	Mary Jo Rosemberry, Iowa	Top Hatters: orchestra	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
8:30 The Boston Symphony	Kellogg Singing Lady	Kellogg Kinder-garten: sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
8:45 Dr. Herbert Hoover	Hunting's sketch	Kellogg Kinder-garten: sketch	Baseball school	Sport reports
[illegible]	News Service	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
[illegible]	[illegible]	"El Chico" revue	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
[illegible]	[illegible]	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunday Special	Sport reports	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
[illegible]	William Scotti's Orch.	News Service	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tally-Ho Bridge	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Evening serenade
[illegible]	Dramatic sketch	Dramatic sketch	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Organ recital
[illegible]	Jean Dickson, songs	Jean Dickson, songs	Basil Fomeen's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
[illegible]	Robert L. Ripley: solo-ists; orchestra	Robert L. Ripley: solo-ists; orchestra	Postmaster talks on Christmas mailing	"Symphonic Tones"
[illegible]	Jack Haley; Wendy Barry; soloist; orchestra	Jack Haley; Wendy Barry; soloist; orchestra	Olga Baclanova's Continental Revue	"Melody Ensemble"
[illegible]	Address, John H. Fahey	Address, John H. Fahey	Salvation Army program	Four Aces, songs
[illegible]	Moore Loan	Moore Loan	Salvation Army program	String ensemble
[illegible]	"Special Delivery"; dramatic sketch	"Special Delivery"; dramatic sketch	"Louisiana Hayride"; dramatic sketch	"Jungle Jim"
[illegible]	National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor	National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor	Hancock Ensemble	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hancock Ensemble	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leighton Nobel's Orch.	Benny's Troubadours
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leighton Nobel's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Leighton Nobel's Orch.	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Protestant: news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Johnny Long's Orch.	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
11:15 Kostelanetz Orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Havana orchestra	Day's End
11:30 Goodman's Orch.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:45 Goodman's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	"Household talk"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:30 Carol recital	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Echoes from Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Mary Marlin"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping Service	Home Forum: talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Jack and Paul"	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum": sketch	Popular music	Vocal recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Freudberg's Orchestra	Vocal recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	"Hi Boys": vocal	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	music; stocks	The Goldbergs	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Man on the Street"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"The Music Room"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	Vocal recital
2:00 News for Women	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Deep River Boys"	U. S. Navy Band	Don Van Wart, piano	Vocalist; orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of the Air	U. S. Navy Band	"Ranch Boys": vocal	Sport Matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orch.,	Pepper Young's Family	"Girl Meets Boy"	Organ recital
3:15 "Romantic Music"	Guy Fraser Harrison,	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Musical Journal"	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	conductor	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Exchange program	"Swing Serenade"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sid Gary; orchestra	Sport reports
4:00 'Between Bookends'	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	"Melody Parade"
4:15 "Meet the Stars"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	"Melody Parade"
4:30 Washington talk	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport Matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Songs; speaker	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	News commentator	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ and piano	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Christmas Mailing"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Commentator	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 J. Freeman's Orch.	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Guardian speaker	Piano and organ
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen: Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordeaster"
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	"Song Stories"	Noble's Orch.; solos	Jack Arthur, songs	"Gangplank"
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel": dramatic sketch	Charles Kullman, tenor; chorus; orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Message to Motorists
8:45			Wellesley verse choir	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:00 Theater: '39 Steps'; Robert Montgomery and Ida Lupino; players	Philadelphia Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Dr. Neil Carothers, speaker	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Elder Lightfoot Michaux and congregation	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:15		Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist	Vic Erwin's Musical Cartoons; soloists	M. Morrill's Orchestra
9:30				Amateur Hour
9:45				Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars"	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Network sports	orchestra; chorus	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Brave New World";	Network sports	"Music for Moderns"	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Royal Blue Strings"
10:45 dramatic sketch	Network sports	"Music for Moderns"	Pageant of Melody: so-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; News	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	loist; orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Local sport program	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Chicago Opera Company: "Tristan"	Local sport program	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It		Local sport program	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday Dec. 12

10:45 a. m.—WORL. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Dec. 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Dec. 13

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

Filene's
BOSTON

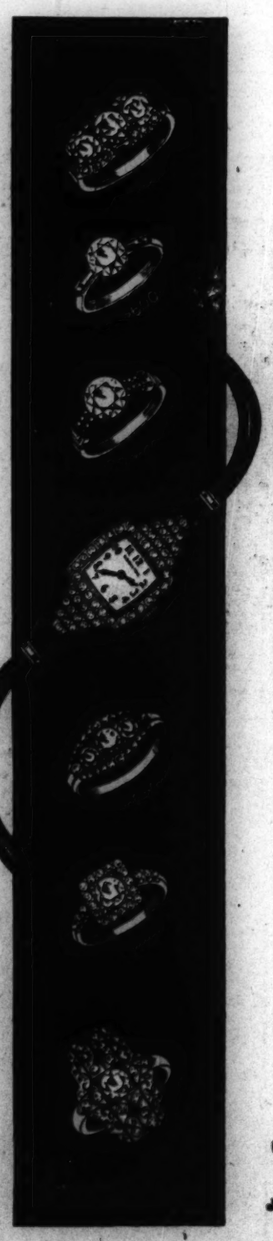
Favorite classic coat dress for women

$10.95

—appears in the season's three most popular fabrics

Scalloped surplice front "proven style" with skirt pleats and long sleeves. Plain colors in rayon crepe (sketched). Sizes 16½ to 24½, few larger sizes. In navy, black, few green.

Women's Inexpensive Dress Shop
Sixth Floor



DIAMOND Gift Gestures

When you make a magnificent gesture and present a very special person with a beautiful piece of jewelry, isn't her happiness your happiness? Just try it! May we also add that in all the world there is no lovelier gift than a gay-spirited ring set with diamonds.

Three brilliant matched stones. Background of round and baguette diamonds. $700

Flawless solitaire mounted with dramatic simplicity between round and baguette diamonds. $600

Brilliant solitaire sharply defined by a double row of diamonds. $400

For good measure—a provocative little Hamilton, 5 tiers of diamonds, platinum. $175

Diamond finger ring, 3 large diamonds, surrounded by smaller ones. $250

Fancy square setting of diamonds, accenting one large stone, platinum. $200

A new dinner ring, exclusive, amazingly lovely. $100

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Budget Accounts

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Scythia (Bos.)	Dec. 10	Galway	Dec. 18	Dec. 10 7:00 pm	
Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20	Dec. 14 8:00 pm	Dec. 15 11:00 am
*Hansa	Dec. 14	Hamburg	Dec. 23	Dec. 14 1:00 pm	Dec. 14 8:00 pm
*Washington	Dec. 14	Plymouth	Dec. 21	Dec. 14 1:00 pm	Dec. 14 8:00 pm
‡Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20	Dec. 14 8:00 pm	Dec. 15 11:00 am
‖Conte di Savoia	Dec. 15	Gibraltar	Dec. 21	Dec. 14 9:00 pm	Dec. 15 9:00 am
Europa	Dec. 15	Cherbourg	Dec. 21	Dec. 15 1:00 pm	Dec. 15 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Boston	New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 22	Dec. 17 4:00 pm	Dec. 17 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Boston	New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Dec. 18	Dec. 13 4:00 pm	Dec. 13 7:30 pm
Pres. Garfield	San Francisco	Dec. 25	Dec. 20 4:00 pm	Dec. 20 7:30 pm

†Irish Free State only. *Germany special address only. ‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‖Except Italy and Mediterranean countries and Irish Free State. ‖Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes; mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays

How Bata Shoe Competition Hits N. E.

(Continued From Page 11)

leading Isolationist. He wanted to keep hands off foreign entanglements, to have America live unto itself.

Two Philosophies Again Clash

Today, in the debate over the Czechoslovakia trade agreement, the idea of internationalism and the philosophy of isolationism have again clashed in a new episode of what has become a fairly familiar plot.

The possibility of Czech shoes flooding the United States, duty free, to force closing of American factories and the unemployment of thousands of workers has been pictured in rather vivid hues for New Englanders these recent weeks. The result is that Yankeeland is rather stirred.

A week ago, and again yesterday, Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts called a meeting of leading industrialists to talk over the current recession in the New England shoe and textile industries. So far as shoes were concerned, the proposed compact with Czechoslovakia seemed to dominate the conversation. No one blamed it entirely for the slump, but nearly everyone seemed to see in it a most serious threat to the industry.

The Governor named James T. Moriarty, commissioner of labor and industries, to head a committee to see what could be done to protect New England interests from the pinch of Czechoslovakian shoes. This part of the nation appears certain to hear much more about the affair before it is concluded.

Just why there should be this much tense discussion is a story with many facets.

Pact With the Czechs

The recent history of the agreement which Secretary of State Cordell Hull admittedly would like to negotiate with Czechoslovakia is that last April the United States opened negotiations for a pact with the Czechs and an agreement was signed covering certain broad schedules of free trade.

Little further was heard of the affair until early in August when Senator David I. Walsh (D), Massachusetts, at the request of New England shoe manufacturers, asked the Senate Finance Committee to vote for an investigation by the Tariff Commission of the relative costs involved in domestic and foreign production of shoes, particularly of those shoes which have the soles cemented to the uppers rather than sewed.

This was really the first concrete New England opposition to a permanent or extended Czechoslovakian compact, for the Bata (pronounced with long a's) firm of Czechoslovakia is the premier producer of the cemented shoes. Secretary Hull opposed the Walsh investigation order. The Senator won. The fight was on.

A month later Secretary Hull accepted an invitation to speak before the Boston Conference on Distribution. In terms obviously aimed at the New England thought opposed to free trade, the Secretary spoke of brave Yankee Clippers, of men who sailed the seven seas and traded and traded again. When world trade was freest, he said, New England prospered most.

Way to Peace Through Trade

Then the Secretary advanced as his studied conclusion the conviction that the surest way to continued world peace lies in opening world trade channels. The essence of the whole Hull program, of course, is a very frank recognition of the historic connection between economics and war and the acceptance of the postulate that men will hardly fight for the trade and goods which they can freely enjoy without having to fight.

This, needless to say, is also the principal plank in the platforms of many peace groups and workers. It is a leading item in the philosophy of internationalism.

It seems that it is as a peace measure rather than as a business proposition that the proposed Czechoslovakian compact receives its chief support. And because of this fact the proposed trade agreement was certain from the first to create a stir in this section.

This is not to say that there are no internationalists in New England. The region abounds with peace societies; but New England is also, since the industrial revolution, a headquarters for the isolationists.

That it is such a headquarters is an interesting historical development. Such learned historians as Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard believe that the American War of Independence had its primary roots in a desire of Colonial traders to be free of the limitations placed upon their ships by England. Mr. Morison points to the fact that the Revolution largely was financed by those traders.

Home Market Secondary

The market at home was very much secondary to that market beyond the seas. Bent's Rebellion, it is recalled, resulted from the slighting treatment given inlanders by the free traders of the seaports.

But the opening of the West changed that. Factories burgeoned along New England rivers. John Nichols sewed uppers with a Howe machine. Gordon McKay traveled down to Whitman, saw Lyman Blake sewing soles to uppers with machinery. Charles Goodyear financed a machine to sew uppers and soles with a curved needle. By the time the big Conestoga wagons started out with their "Pikes Peak or Bust" slogans, the men who held the reins were wearing shoes made in Lynn.

In Salem and in Boston the first chime in the final hour of Yankee sea glories was sounded. Their proudest ships, the Clippers, were built, not to carry goods to the East Indies, to the hongs of Canton or to Calcutta, but to take men and supplies to California. When the railroad went through to the Coast, New England wharves began to decay, Yankee ships almost vanished from the sea.

Today, Boston port business is 90 per cent in imports, only 10 per cent in exports.

Foreign Trade Adherents

There are many in New England, a growing faction, who hold that the prosperity of the region actually lies in again entering world trade. They point out that New England is prevented, by lack of railroad cooperation, from getting export goods from that same West which Yankee acumen and enterprise did much to develop, so the Boston Port Authority and the Foreign Commerce Club among others urge building up foreign markets for goods produced right in New England.

These are the people who favor the Czechoslovakian trade pact, and all such pacts. It was undoubtedly primarily to win more New Englanders to that point of view that Secretary Hull spoke in Boston.

After the Hull visit, the debate over Czechoslovakia grew. Editorials began to appear characterizing the Hull program as "visionary and impractical." A campaign was begun to hold up the treaty. This activity reached its peak when the Committee for Reciprocity Information opened hearings in Washington Oct. 25.

New England and American shoe manufacturers had prepared a careful case for themselves.

They asserted their interest in world peace was no less than that of other good citizens.

They pointed out that prior to 1930 they had favored free trade in shoes, had gone into the world markets, asking quarter from no one. But in the last decade, they declared, something had happened to change the picture.

A super competitor appeared on the scene.

The ill winds of European locust years back in 1922 had blown an idea into the thoughts of an enterprising Czech shoe manufacturer named Bata.

An Idea for Production

It was an idea for production that at once reduced his costs, solved his labor problem and gave him a competitive edge that had already usurped a large part of the world shoe market. American exports had dwindled in the face of this new type of competition. The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, in an exacting analysis of the fact that last year this country imported 233 times as many shoes as it exported, expressed grave fears of what would result should the present shoe tariffs be lowered or removed entirely by the proposed treaty.

The actual figures on 1936, according to the United States Department of Commerce, are that we imported 2,054,499 pairs of leather-soled shoes from Czechoslovakia, which is to say Bata, since that firm is the principal exporter. This was more than 500,000 more pairs of shoes than all the shoe manufacturers in the United States combined shipped to all parts of the world.

Of course, these figures are open to interpretation. Friends of the trade compact assert that the entire Bata imports totaled only 1.3 per cent of the total sold in this country last year.

New England interprets a little more and retaliates that the Bata imports were chiefly in one particular type of shoe (women's cemented soles) and that the imports equaled 10 per cent of the total of that particular type made in New England. Moreover, James H. Stone, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, asserts that Bata imports this year will exceed by 500,000 or more the total for last year and that the threat of Bata competition is a growing one.

What—Who Is Bata?

With real concern in their voices, the shoe manufacturers tell about a letter which John B. Atkinson, Boston sales representative for Bata, sent out to the retail trade last May offering women's black kid oxfords at $1.17½ per pair, duty paid, a price which American makers say they cannot come within 37 cents of meeting without duty.

All this brings up the question, who is Bata, what is the idea that gives him such an edge.

The Bata family have made shoes in Czechoslovakia for generations. Before the war two of the sons, Thomas and Jan, the present head of the firm, came to the United States, working in shoe factories in Lynn and in St. Louis, studying American machines and production methods.

They returned to Czechoslovakia and set up a modern shoe making community, calling it Zlin, the Czech equivalent for Lynn. In 1922 the monetary affairs of Czechoslovakia became acute, the depression in business hit Bata, forcing them to reduce the number of their workers to 1800, the lowest it had been since before 1914.

One day the idea came. Its essence was simply to divide the plant into small sections, to make each division complete and independent to perform some certain function in the making of shoes. Today the whole plant is divided up into 250 parts, each administering itself, each having its own bookkeeping.

Each Branch Self-Sustaining

Every branch of the service deals with the others. Each workshop buys from the one preceding it in the course of production and sells to the one following, trying always to deal on the most favorable prevailing terms. It can send back a lot of doubtful quality, or turn to another source, or buy up the faulty goods more cheaply, to bring down the price.

Each division participates in the profits each bears the results of badly done work if the workshop following them in the cycle of shoe building refuses to accept their work. A connection is thus set up among all the parts of the huge factory which encourages the managing personnel to raise standards, not only from the hope of profits, but also from the fear of loss.

In addition, Bata has so arranged his departments that all those performing a similar function are of exactly duplicating size and arrangement, thus encouraging comparisons and competition.

The net effect of this system has been to step up production without adding to labor costs.

The result of this Bata plan, according to his American competitors, is that Bata has to reckon 80 per cent of his costs for actual production and only 20 per cent for general expenses and pay roll, while in the United States manufacturers usually figure 60 per cent for materials and 40 per cent for labor.

Big Factor in Low Costs

Just exactly how much better the Bata system is than the American production method is a matter that cannot be defined too clearly, but it appears to be one of the principal factors in Bata's low costs.

Another factor, the American shoemen charge, is Bata's policy of copying their styles. According to a report made by Sam E. Wood, assistant United States trade commissioner at Prague, Bata requires, by contract, all his agents and representatives in foreign countries to furnish him with detailed information concerning the needs of the market, the possibilities of introducing new models and, furthermore he requires that samples of all successful models introduced by his competitors be sent to Zlin.

The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association claims, "in the case of shoes, where considerable technical knowledge and study is required not only as to style but as to adaptability to our needs, no instances have come to our attention where Bata has developed or perfected any shoes other than copies in the minutest detail of designs and styles of American shoes; thus penalizing our American creative talent as well as our American shoe workers."

Still another factor is the Bata policy of retailing their own shoes. They now have a chain of 33 American retail outlets, and, according to the shoe group, make special price considerations to the big distributors, for example, mail order houses.

A Yardstick of Values

This has caused Bata prices to be widely advertised. American makers, aiming at the $2 retail class in women's shoes, have thus felt the yardstick of values.

Then there is the factor, mentioned before, of cemented soles. Somes shoes had the uppers glued to the soles even before the McKay process came into general use, but it was not generally successful. The soles did not stick too well, and there was no way to make inexpensive repairs.

Recently, in America, improved adhesives have been developed, and ways have been provided for the corner shoe repair man to conveniently affix new soles. At present about 96 per cent of shoes made by this process are for women, but there is some opinion among shoe manufacturers that this process will be extended to men's shoes and far more general use.

The United States Tariff Commission reports that the total production of cemented shoes amounted to 9,700,000 pairs in 1931, rising to 35,000,000 pairs in 1933, and about 50,000,000 pair in 1935. At the same time McKay sewed shoe production showed a decline.

Should cemented shoes become the chief item of manufacture they might in time disturb the present system under which one concern controls most of the shoe machinery patents and leases their machines to plant owners. At the present time the cementing process appears to be available, in varying form, to several machinery-making concerns.

Bata Kept Up

While America developed this process, Bata has not been far behind. He has his own cementing machinery and has shown enterprise in pushing it to the fore.

All these factors, plus Bata's aggressive selling methods, add up, the American shoe makers feel, to a very real menace to their business. A year ago they might not have cared so much. At that time their plants were working at capacity to meet a demand that seemed greater than ever before.

Today, according to Mr. Stone, New England's 400 shoe factories are working only at 40 per cent of normal volume. Although Bata competition is not the sole cause for this, they need more protection against Czech competition rather than less if they are to be prosperous again, the factory owners say.

Much is said, naturally, of the American standard of living. Here, again, exact comparisons are not easily made; but Bata, too, claims much in the way of ideal working conditions.

Under the autonomous system in use in his factory, he estimates that men workers average $14 a week while women average $10.50. The 40 hour, five day week is in effect at Zlin, Bata reports.

This scale compares with a $17.45 average in New England.

But Bata claims he offers his workers certain other concessions which over balance the wage scale. His workers are housed in model dwellings in Zlin, prices at the food stores, movies and other Bata operated places are scaled down, it is claimed, to about 50 per cent the cost elsewhere. Certain it is, that Zlin is regarded almost as a paradise in Czechoslovakia, and workers clamor for admittance. How this type of regimentation would appeal to American workers is, of course, a subject for speculation.

The Bata Plea

The principal plea of the Bata interest for the treaty is simply that their competition is limited, that because of many factors, including national prejudices, they can hope for only a narrow margin of the business, and that while it is important to Bata it is negligible to American shoe makers.

Mr. Atkinson smiles at reports of American shoe makers that they lost $8,000,000 worth of business to Bata last year. As a matter of fact, he says, the total Bata business in the United States was less than half that amount. "Everybody that loses an order," he chuckles, "blames it on Bata, when as a matter of fact he probably loses it to some competitor no farther away than across the street."

The pleas of both sides will no doubt be carefully studied by the State Department before the negotiations are completed; but above the arguments over trade will probably hover the more basic conflict over the opposing philosophies of internationalism and isolationism.

The importance of Czechoslovakia in the international scheme of things is disclosed by a glance at the map accompanying this article. The country, about equal in size to the state of Florida, is a veritable arrow aimed at the heart of the Ukraine, and Germany's ambitions toward the Ukraine have not exactly been clothed in secrecy. The value of encouraging Czechoslovakia to become a stronger and more firmly entrenched nation has been emphasized many times by peace workers.

Matters for Speculation

Just how much benefit the treaty would be to Czechoslovakia as a nation is another point over which a question mark has been raised, and which Secretary Hull will have to consider. Bata is the largest single shoe manufacturer in Europe. His industry is one of the largest in Czechoslovakia, but it by no means dominates the industrial horizon.

And how influential Jan Bata is in Czechoslovakia is a moot point. But that he has dreams for his homeland, none can deny. He recently published a book detailing how he would triple the population of Czechoslovakia, bringing it up to 40,000,000, almost equal to that of France or Italy and only slightly less than that of Great Britain.

The principal part of this plan would be to open up the now undeveloped, long eastern half of the nation. A series of communication systems, a super east-to-west highway, new rail facilities and other improvements would serve, he believes to open up Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia just as the West in the United States was once opened up.

Perhaps the United States, which Dr. Masaryk, the late president-liberator of Czechoslovakia used to call the "foster parent of Czechoslovakia—will decide to give the Bata dream the impetus of free trade in the American market; but if so, American shoemakers will certainly hope their Uncle Sam will give them some type of protection from the elbowing of his lusty foster cousin.

A Master From the First

Josef Hofmann, Pianist
Left—At Young Prodigy. Right—As Pedagogue and Interpreter

Hofmann

(Continued from Page 11)

from memory, this was seldom done 50 years ago. Von Bülow, after years of laborious study, considered performing without music an intellectual accomplishment of which to be proud. Yet the small boy, Josef Hofmann, had memorized his program.

Invariably, the reviewers of the time placed particular stress on the boy's naturalness. He was "a healthy, happy, natural boy . . . in no wise externally different from any other child of ten . . ." In other words, he was a prodigy but not a precocity.

Josef Hofmann was born in Cracow, Poland, on Jan. 20, 1876. His father was a professor of piano at Warsaw Conservatory and conductor of the Warsaw Opera. His mother was a distinguished singer. At the age of three, he started piano lessons guided by his father, mother and aunt. His first public performance was at Ciechocinek, near Warsaw, in 1879, when he played his own valse, mazurka and nocturne. At nine, he was touring Europe; and also at that time he paid a visit to the United States.

But it was not until Nov. 29, 1887, that he gave his first concert in this country. It was at the Metropolitan Opera House. Less than a month later, he gave in Boston the concert which made possible the present golden jubilee appearance.

In 1894, Mr. Hofmann made his first public concert appearance after the seven years' seclusion and study. It was in Hamburg; and the pianist, then 18, played Rubinstein's D minor concerto, with the composer conducting. After this, the master refused to give Hofmann any more lessons. "I have told you all I know about legitimate piano-playing and music-making," he told his pupil.

In the ensuing years, Mr. Hofmann has toured Europe and America many times. He has published books as well as musical compositions. In 1926, in addtion to his many other activities, he took on the post of general director and dean of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

Students Stress Peace as Basis Of World Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H., Dec. 11—An appeal for "culture of the international mind" was addressed this afternoon to the more than 100 students, from 47 New England universities and colleges, who are attending the New England Conference of International Relations Clubs, by Dr. Joseph L. Kunz, Austrian international lawyer. Dr. Kunz' address was the climax of the two-day meeting which opened yesterday at Colby Junior College.

One point brought out repeatedly at round-table discussions, with which the conference has been mainly occupied, is that women are concerned especially with moral issues of international relations, while men are more apt to consider economic and political problems. From both points of view, it was agreed, the great need is for the substitution of peaceful institutions in place of war for settling conflicts of interest.

The conference is sponsored by the college and by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The International Relations Clubs are groups of students organized under Carnegie auspices in universities, colleges and normal schools. There are 827 of them scattered all over the world.

The first session of the conference yesterday morning was devoted to round table discussion by the students of "Conflict and Co-operation Across the Pacific," "Europe and International Security," and "British Foreign Policy and the Empire."

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Chores Provide Fine Training Worth Careful Guidance

Children Learn Efficiency and Build Up Valuable Concept of Home as a Co-operative Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Okla.

For about two years I have been watching some splendid projects in child training among my neighbors. In the case of those with older children, it is as though they had suddenly realized that time is passing, their children are growing up, they soon will leave home and now is the time to intensify the learning of skills they should take into their life beyond the home.

Here is the way it has worked in the family of Mrs. Winthrop. Susan, twelve, and Etta, fourteen, owing to ignorance of proper methods of child training in the family when they were little, have always disliked dishwashing. Under their mother's expert tutelage they set to work to train themselves to do it in the shortest possible time. First, they concentrated on the best methods of handling dishes with their present equipment. After they had worked out their method, they began the "speed up." Presently they found they could assemble, scrape, rinse, wash, scald, drain, wipe, and put away the glass, silver, china and cooking utensils for a family of six in nine minutes. They now alternate washing and wiping so that each has practice in all the processes.

Got Rid Of Dawdling

Charles Saunders, who used to dawdle with his chores for nearly an hour each morning, lost sight of his dislike for minor tasks through accepting his father's challenge that he prove he could cut the time in half and keep that rate up for six months. Charles set to work and very soon found he could milk three cows, feed two hundred chickens, and feed, water and curry two horses in twenty-seven minutes, exactly cutting the time in two. By the time the six months was up there was no temptation to return to dawdling. His speedy work rate had become automatic and his father found it carried over to other jobs.

At Stayton's, across the street, Lucy and Beata have been doing the family washing with first class electric equipment. Although the washings were moderate in size they took the entire morning. They kept picture books in the wash house, forgot to take the clothes out at the proper time and otherwise wasted the hours.

One day their grandmother was arriving. Their mother told them if they did the washing in two hours they could go to the train to meet her. They raced the clock and were so surprised at the results obtained by paying attention to their task that they told their grandmother about it. While she stayed in the home she spent Saturday morning in the wash house helping the girls work out fast and accurate methods of handling the fine equipment they had to work with, as well as an orderly and attractive plan for hanging the clothes on the lines. By the time grandmother's visit came to an end the girls were doing their washings regularly in less than two hours and they took great pride in the long lines of perfectly clean household linens and body garments. I have seen no signs of a return to the old slack ways.

The other neighbors who have younger children than these are beginning their training as the children get large enough to help.

Music and Understanding

The other day I heard "The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" in the yard next door, and found Mrs Best and her three small children putting the back yard in order, working in time to that stirring phonograph record. Mrs. Best had previously told me that she was distressed over the slow, indolent gait of her oldest boy, who is nine, and we had wondered together if a fast march or quickstep wouldn't set him going at a faster rate. Now I see she's trying it, and watching William one would never know that he used to be always behind in any enterprise.

Mrs. Best is also giving her children the words that go with their training. Many parents, she thinks, set a good enough example, but fail to tell the children "Why" they should help with chores. She says, "This is our home. Many hands make light work. If all of us help, if we work fast and skillfully, then we will have more time for study or for games and fun. So we will all help."

Within the past few years it has been definitely proved that people who learned how to do a great many things in the home during childhood and youth find resources within themselves when confronted by new problems and circumstances.

The necessity of changing occupations is not likely to be as devastating to them as it is to one whose experience has not been so rich and varied.

A home in which thought is given to directed work and directed play may well give interest in and attack on hobbies and avocations as well as vocations. If in later life the vocation goes, the avocation—which in many cases is a skill acquired for love of it—may be made to take its place.

In short, the home can be the finest training school there is and what I am joyfully watching in my neighbors' efforts to make theirs conform to this pattern. E. B.

Augustino

Folk Dancing Is Popular in Many Schools Today. Here Is a Group of Lithuanian Children in Kaunas Dancing One of Their Favorites, the Graceful Swallow Dance

A. Narusevicius, Kaunas

Figure Dance for Both Boys and Girls

Folk Dancing In Lithuania

Is Both a Native Pastime And a School Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kaunas, Lithuania

All over Lithuania, both in school hours and in playtime, the boys and girls find their greatest pleasure in dancing and singing. Round and figure dances are their favorites. I once watched a film operator at work in the sunshine before the great white building of Physical Culture Training in Kaunas. He wanted to take to America a color film of some of these delightful dances. Two teachers were present with the pupils but the children did not need instruction; they knew the dances perfectly, and were anxious to show what they could do. It was very simple and informal; there was no music, so the teachers sang the tune and clapped their hands to mark the time. The boys and girls sang, too, and it was all very gay.

Footing it on the grass in heelless slippers, the children looked like so many flowers, for both boys and girls wore their beautiful national dress. The girls had full skirts of stuff their mothers had woven in checks and stripes. The colors were bright without being gaudy. Over the skirt the girls wore aprons, woven in charming patterns, in reds, blues, greens, yellows, and purples with here and there a little touch of black. Their white lawn blouses had full sleeves, worn under sleeveless bodices of material of a different color to skirt or apron. Round their necks were strings of coral or amber, and on their heads were garlands of many colored ribbons, with floating ends.

The boys looked equally nice in their homespun suits with ties and sash bands of woven material in many pretty colors.

The children enjoyed themselves so much that they made us all enjoy it, too—in fact it was very hard not to join in the dancing! They danced the circle dance, and the graceful "Swallow Dance" where the swift darting and slow swaying movements remind one of the flight of the bird. In one lively dance, where eight boys and girls make each "set," the partners clapped their hands before beginning each new figure. There was also the "Tub Dance" in which the boys alone take part, and the "Hat Dance" which is danced by girls.

'That's What Fathers Are For'

Jack Did Not Quit—They Pulled Out Together

By Katharine Henry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The boy was away from home for the first time, so far away from home that he remained at the university during the entire holiday season. He heard the other boys talk in happy anticipation of what they would do, the friends they would see, good things Mother would have for them to eat. But a railroad ticket was expensive. So Jack swallowed a few times—and spent his Christmas among strangers. And got into the wrong crowd.

He counted the months between him and that home. As the term wore on he counted the eager weeks. Soon he would count the days.

Then it happened!

* * *

Under the influence of older boys he had spent very unwisely, and could not meet the flood of bills that poured in on him. One was for his share in an old automobile, which the boys had promptly wrecked in a midnight ride. When he was called before the tribunal the boy was crushed. But all his young life, from babyhood, he had taken his broken toys, his hard lessons, even his disturbing report cards, to Father. So now he sent a wire; and Father came.

They talked the whole situation over, man to man. Then the father said, "Jack, this is sorry business. I feel as bad about it as you do. But it might be worse, and we've got to snap out of it. When you were a little shaver, learning to walk, you took many a hard tumble; but you always got up and tried again. Sometimes I had to help a little, but you never quit. This is rather a stiff tumble; but you can't quit. That would affect your entire future. We'll pull out of it together." And they did.

The money was raised, and the bills paid. Then Jack offered to give up college and get a job; but the father wouldn't agree. "I know Mother won't let us do that. She has planned and counted on it ever since you were knee-high. We'll all cut down our allowances. I can do with less, and I know your Mother—" But here Jack objected. He knew his mother's allowance was already slender. It must not be cut again, to pay for his foolishness. "No Dad, I'll work all summer, and I'll try to get a part-time job in college. Lots of fine fellows work in the diningroom or the library, or take care of people's furnaces. They even stay with the children when parents want to go out in the evening." In the fall Jack made a new start, in another university.

That was ten years ago. Today he is a rising young lawyer. And how do you think he feels toward his father?

Suppose, in this crisis, the father had berated and abused the boy, made him feel he was a disgrace to the family, none of whom had ever before made such a misstep; taken the heart out of the boy, what little heart was left. Where would he be now?

Several weeks ago four of us were discussing the fine, saving attitude of this father, when one of the group said, "Why that's what fathers are for!"

* * *

This woman works successfully with boys and young men, hundreds of them. She knows their needs, and their wonderful possibilities. She does not think that fathers ought to stand ready to pay one careless bill after another, often at the expense of other members of the family. No, but she feels that in the crises of a boy's life, when he needs not indulgence, nor yet blame, but sympathetic understanding, the father ought to extend a helping hand to guide the boy to the right, instead of pushing him to the left. "I despise these 'better than thou' fathers," she said, "who act as if they never, in all their lives, had done a wrong thing. Their sons simply can't go to them. That's not what I call cricket!"

* * *

A friend of mine, who has been left with the care of a live, mischievous boy of ten, has taught him that "nothing is too bad to tell Mother." He is an active, restless boy, a born leader, with a faculty for getting into scrapes. She does not pull him out; but she stands by while he pulls himself out. When he has broken a neighbor's window pane, she makes him see that the only honorable thing is to go to the door, explain, and promise to have the pane fixed. If the neighbor scolds, or shakes a fist—"Well, how would you feel if he smashed your kite, or ran over your bicycle with his car?" And the next step is to save up allowance to pay for the pane.

* * *

Not many blocks from this home is another. Here the mother is gone. The father is so unreasonable that, in self-defense, the son has developed a distressing faculty for deceiving. He is by nature a fine boy, but the father is so intolerant, so severe, that the son has learned to conceal, to deceive, to lie, with regrettable facility.

One would judge, by that father's attitude, that he had never been guilty of one little side-step from the "straight and narrow." And just because there is no open path between his heart and his son's, that boy has lately made a wrong decision that will handicap his entire future.

* * *

We, who call ourselves civilized, could learn from races we consider our inferiors. When an Eskimo child, for example, goes wrong, the parents blame themselves. They take the attitude that they have failed, in not guiding the child properly. To them indictment of their children spells indictment of themselves.

With the Holiday Season Upon Us

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first letter brings up the question, to have or not to have evergreen Christmas trees, and reminds us personally of many happy childhood hours spent in stringing cranberries and popcorn for the long-looked-forward-to Christmas tree. While we would join Mrs. D. K. in discouraging the wasteful or harmful destruction of evergreens, we are glad to be assured by the United States Forestry Department that we may purchase our tree with a clear conscience if we take care to buy only those that bear tags showing they have been cut according to approved methods. The Forestry Department points out that contrary to public opinion, cutting these trees is not a destructive operation when done properly. But whether or not one is to have a tree indoors, why not have a "birds' Christmas tree" outdoors anyway? This loving provision for the needs of their wild-life friends will be a fruitful experience for young Robert and small Jane if they are given a large share of the responsibility in preparing it.—Editor of The Parent.

* * *

Missouri

Dear Editor and Friends:

Looting the woods of nature's bounty of young evergreens at holiday time has long given us concern. To those interested in conservation, the cutting of so many young trees and the topping of old ones to provide a too-standardized holiday decoration seems a great waste and destruction. For trees require time for growth, and there is seldom any effort at replacement. It is, therefore, a satisfaction to find a few families who follow other plans of decoration.

It has for a number of years been the custom of one family to transform a little garden cedar into a "birds' Christmas tree" by tying little net bags of suet onto the branches, along with broken nuts and other delicacies relished by the feathered friends who winter with us.

In another home the windows are assigned to the various members of the family and each carries out his own ideas of color, design, etc. The result is decoration which all enjoy because of the real part they played in creating it. Even the youngest, who can only manage a simple snow scene (Bon Ami makes a pleasant medium for small fingers) or strings of paper chains. But there is the personal joy for him that far transcends the enjoyment of decorations in which he has no active part.

Best wishes for a wonderful new year to the parents all over the world who are readers and contributors to this column, as well as to the Editor who puts us in contact with one another. We would like especially to greet those who are interested in the conservation of our native animal and plant life, and who intend to leave their Christmas tree in the woods so that it may keep on growing! (Mrs.) D. K.

* * *

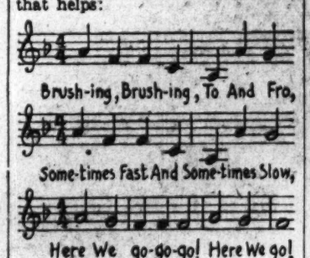
Aloha

Hawaii

Dear Friends:

So many hints dropped here and on the Women's Page have gone into the workings of our home, that I would like to contribute a few of our own.

Is brushing teeth a bore for the 3-to-5-year-old? Here is a little song that helps:



Christmas presents are much more fun to give when they are made by oneself. Five-year-old brother can help with bean bags for his many young friends. He can turn and fill those made of colored or patterned materials; or can cover with crayon designs (his own are best) those of unbleached muslin. If he can't get started, let him draw around spools or buttons and fill in these circles. These are balloons. Soon strings will appear, men to hold them, earth and sky. This can be a creative experience for him, as well as a friendly one.

"Aloha"—which in this case means "Best Wishes." (Mrs.) H. H. M.

* * *

Learned the Joy of Giving

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Reading the many interesting and helpful letters printed in your fine daily paper has inspired me to pass on a few ideas successfully incorporated into the family life of my two girls and three boys. Ours was not a house of plenty, materially speaking, but it was a house of happiness and achievement; for we all pulled together up the hill of educational progress.

We would begin talking of Christmas right after the Thanksgiving holidays. Evening dinner time brought forth many inspiring thoughts from each of the children. Our home was full of music, for each youthful member was studying. Two pianos served for the long practice hours. Our first contribution toward the Christmas spirit was always a renewed effort to be unselfish to one another. Courtesy next was put to the acid test. The boys began to exercise more thoughtfulness toward their sisters. We tried to be patient while listening to one relate some tale, the while another steamed with anxiety to express himself audibly.

Then we would take an inventory of friendships. Asking ourselves individually how kind and generous we had been during the year in matters of friendly associations, we tried to improve our ways. All these little habits were characterized as giving—which is the spirit of Christmas.

Came then the discussion of giving substantial things. There was never any surplus to carry out this loving desire, so we made an effort, each in his own way, to fashion some small gift that would be practical to the donee. Resourcefulness developed. One lad began at ten to manufacture wonderfully useful gifts. A set of discarded candy tins of various sizes was painted white and lettered in black for kitchen necessities such as flour, sugar, etc.

A unique family gift was a Mystery Box, which was a large cardboard one rescued from a store's trash heap. Divisions were made with cut cardboard, forming many compartments. Into these the young inventor placed toys and small objects of his own handiwork—or perhaps a five or ten-cent kerchief. For long nights in the back cellar he worked on his treasures. When finished a smooth paper was pasted across the top of the box, with lines drawn and names printed to identify the gifts. Punching through the paper into the depths of our Mystery Box proved hilarious delight.

Another lad had a passion for finding reclaimable articles in the ash heaps of neighbors. My first electric toaster was thus rejuvenated and polished—and for years served us, entirely unaware of its humble resurrection. In all things—the spirit of giving was emphasized. It might be only courtesy—a kindly deed—but it was true giving.

This done—we turned our attention to plans for our tree. For a quarter we secured all the lovely colored and silver and gold paper we wanted for ornaments. Many evenings were devoted to the fashioning of pretty hangings. Chains also grew long and rainbow hued. Popcorn and cranberries found themselves miraculously festooned too. But the last touch was left to Mother, after all the kiddies had gone to sleep. Decorating the tree with the children's own creations was a never to be forgotten joy.

Years have passed—but the members of this family look back on ours as a rich household—and our holidays—wonderful experiences. That old spirit of giving remains in each heart. They are glad to have learned the joy of contributing to the happiness of others by the art of their own hands. (Mrs.) J. H.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of the Parent Column.

Using the Corners For Activities

A classroom in one of the small school districts of the county, housing pre-first, first, and second grades, is a good example of efficient planning. The four corners of the room are equipped as the music corner, the reading corner, the play corner, and the color corner.

In the music corner are the piano, the victrola, and music books and instruments. The reading corner holds chairs for class reading, a reading experience story chart stand, the blackboard on which the morning news is written each day, and leads to a library corner in the adjoining cloakroom with its reading table and bookcase.

A large playhouse nearly fills the play corner; in it, too, is a chart of "Games We Want to Play," with removable insertions of games for each day of the week; all county required games are printed on cards, and the children select games from these and additional games.

The color corner contains chairs painted in different colors by the children, a color chart on which are mounted objects drawn and cut from colored paper by children, and the pre-first bulletin board and blackboard.

In the room are other provisions for activities. A science table holds the materials being used for the unit being taught. A nailing set on another table is ready for the "activity period."

—From the Regular Bulletin of Thomas J. Durrell, County Superintendent, Cape May Co., reprinted in the New Jersey Educational Review.

Teachers Better Educated

With the facilities now available and with the unusual pressure for employment of any sort that now prevails, there exists no sound reason why a school superintendent should admit to his staff an instructor in any department who does not possess, and who is not steadily increasing, that common body of substantial, interrelated ideas that for this age characterize the educated person. A candidate must know the specific thing he is to teach, but his eventual worth as a teacher is contained in the perspective of the thing he teaches against the thing he is in his complete intellectual and emotional character. Our present system of pigeonholing a small, traditional group of ideas in the mouth of a specialist, then requiring a student to accept and respect those bounds and put together an education out of technical bits contributed by uneducated people, has never worked except in the minds of school and college registrars. Where it is not irritating, it is deadening to force genuine learning into such a path. Thoroughly educated teachers who know more than their texts and who are free and ready to help a pupil wherever and whenever his problems become acute—there is no other formula.

—From Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

For English Teachers

The National Council of Teachers of English is again co-operating with the American School of the Air in producing a series of broadcasts of particular interest to English teachers. The programs, which deal with "Aspects of American Literature," may be heard on alternate Tuesdays from 2:30-3 p. m., EST, over the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.—From Education by Radio

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Business and Industry

Commission Agrees to Hasten Action on Railroads' Rate Plea

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Up 4 to 15 P. C. During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Impact of the scurry for winter goods, as the cold wave spread, and the rush to complete Christmas shopping extended the improvement in retail sales during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Yielding slowly its constructive grip, uncertainty in some branches of trade gave way to a degree of reassurance, emboldened by scattered encouraging developments of the week.

"Driving force of freezing temperatures," continues the survey, "made consumers cover so many of their delayed requirements that unexpected inroads were made on inventories of all types of Winter merchandise. Many of the special promotions offering underwear, blankets, sweaters, house-furnishings, and apparel at sharp price reductions were withdrawn, and the goods returned to regular stock.

"Buying of toys and Christmas gifts gathered momentum rapidly. Movement of luxury lines often lacked the briskness of a year ago, but built up a fair volume. The gain in dollar totals over the 1936 Christmas period frequently was surpassed by the number of units sold, because of the shift to the medium and lower-priced gifts.

Long-Awaited Impetus

"Sweep of cold weather, often accompanied by snow, gave most of the leading centers of distribution the long-awaited impetus for the reduction of winter goods. Nearly all of the reports gave sales as larger than in the week previous, with the gain averaging 3 to 6 per cent.

"As fewer districts remained under their totals of a year ago, the advance of retail distribution over that of the corresponding 1936 week was extended to 4 to 15 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

"In the New England States, sales were up a little, but were about 6 per cent off from 1936. Snow gave a swift upturn to buying in some sections, lifting the margin for the East 2 to 8 per cent over the retail sales of a year ago.

"Employment curtailment kept retail sales in some of the industrial areas below last year's, but the average for the Middle West was up 4 to 12 per cent from the 1936 comparative. With the thermometer near zero, the rush for heavy apparel and other seasonal goods jumped sales for the Northwest 8 to 15 per cent over last year's.

"The South also was benefited by the unusual cold, the spread widening to 5 to 12 per cent. Uneven gains and some losses left the average increase for the Southwest over a year ago almost unchanged at 7 to 15 per cent. Absence of improvement for the week reduced to 3 to 7 per cent the rise for the Pacific Coast over the 1936 total.

Advance Commitments Gain

"Convinced that inventories at the close of the current month will have been worked down to a position which will permit less restricted replenishment, orders for early spring merchandise were more numerous in most of the principal wholesale markets this week. The majority of the January specifications, however, placed strongest emphasis on merchandise sufficiently low in price to permit quick turnover.

"Most retailers evidently plan dependence on the latter to bolster dollar totals, which will lack the support of this year's inclining price trend. Held down chiefly by the lack of buying in textile divisions, the spread of the estimated wholesale volume over the 1936 week was narrowed to 3 to 8 per cent," concludes the report.

Exchange Members' Trading Up in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — New York Stock Exchange members in the week ended November 13 traded 3,289,067 shares for their own accounts, or 22.21 per cent of total transactions, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced. In the preceding week member trading was 21.54 per cent of all dealings.

Of member round-lot dealings 7.65 per cent was initiated on the floor of the exchange; 3.95 per cent was initiated off the floor and 10.61 per cent were specialists' transactions.

Total round-lot volume for the week ended November 13 was 7,401,690 shares, or 9.8 per cent larger than reported on the New York Stock Exchange ticker.

On the New York Curb Exchange round-lot volume of member dealings totaled 549,110 shares, or 20.87 per cent of total transactions. Curb transactions of 1,315,290 shares exceeded ticker volume by 10.2 per cent.

In computing percentages total members' transactions are compared with twice total exchange volume because the total includes both purchases and sales while aggregate exchange volume includes only sales.

Int'l Telephone Earns Net Income of $1.10 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $7,044,070, equal to $1.10 a share on capital stock. This compared with $2,442,140 or 38 cents a share for the first nine months of 1936.

The corporation reported that no income or losses of Spanish subsidiaries were included in the above figures.

Reports to date, the corporation said, indicate there has been no extensive damage to properties in China. Its investments in that country were placed at approximately $2,500,000.

Unemployment Insurance Will Not Ease Slump, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—No present effect in easing the rigors of unemployment in the current recession of business will come from title IX of the Federal Social Security Act, which operates through forcing state unemployment legislation and it will have only a negligible effect after Jan. 1 when legislation for payments to certain classes of the unemployed becomes operative in 22 states. This is the conclusion reached by Standard Statistics Company in a survey of the salient features of the various state laws, the federal law and the records of payments from pay rolls made to the U. S. Treasury in the various states.

The survey points out that unemployment compensation has been left almost entirely in the hands of the individual states. The Federal Government will not, as popularly believed, pay any benefits to those who lose their jobs. All that the Federal Government did was to use its taxing powers to force the states to enact unemployment compensation laws.

Method of Taxation

The device used for accomplishing this purpose is a tax on those employing eight or more persons, at the rate of 1 per cent of pay rolls for 1936, 2 per cent for 1937, and 3 per cent for 1938 and subsequent years. Certain forms of labor, such as agricultural, maritime, domestic, those employed by charitable and other non-profit organizations, and those in family employment, are exempt from the tax. Wages and salaries of all employees and executives are taxed, regardless of the amount, and bonuses, commissions, allowances for room and board, and insurance premiums paid by the employer are included.

The tax itself is not so important as the provision which entitles the employer to a credit up to 90 per cent on the sum due the government for all that he contributes to a state unemployment fund, provided that the state law is approved by the Social Security Board. It was thus advantageous for the states to enact such legislation, because, if they refused, the government would collect the taxes and unemployed workers would receive no benefits.

The federal law laid down several broad provisions that were to be included in the state laws in order to meet approval; otherwise, the states were free to set up any type of fund and any rates of taxes and benefits considered best for their individual requirements.

All of the 48 states, as well as the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii, now have unemployment compensation laws, but no state law is now in effect except in Wisconsin. Twenty-two state laws are effective Jan. 1 and six more during the year. Although the numerous amendments passed this year have made for greater uniformity, there is still considerable difference among these statutes. In one important respect, however, there is almost complete uniformity. All states except New York and Michigan tax employers at the rate of 2.7 per cent of pay rolls for 1938, which is 90 per cent of the federal rate (3 per cent).

$18 a Week the Maximum

While the state laws are by no means uniform, a digest of the New York State act following gives an idea of the general provisions of the laws in other states:

The New York State unemployment insurance law applies to employers of four or more, except that employer need not contribute for employees earning over $3000 annually, nor are such employees eligible for benefits. Rates are as follows: 1 per cent for 1936, 2 per cent for 1937, and 3 per cent for 1938 and thereafter. No merit rating, although advisory council will report on this feature by March 1, 1939. No contributions required of employees.

Qualifying requirements: earnings equal to 18 tmes weekly benefit amount in first four of last five quarters. Waiting period: three weeks but not more than five weeks within any 52 consecutive weeks. Benefits: 50 per cent of wages with maximum of $15 weekly and minimum of $7. Duration of payments: 16 times weekly benefit amount annually, but not to exceed one sixth of wages earned in first four of last five quarters. Benefits payable beginning Jan. 1, 1938.

Maximum payments vary in other states but in no case are they more than $18 per week. The waiting periods and duration of payments also vary but in no case is the latter more than 20 weeks a year.

The chronically unemployed will have no opportunity to obtain compensation in any state, as the laws are designed solely to help the worker on whose earnings the tax creating the fund was based.

It is clear that the scheme offers no substitute for direct relief, WPA, or any other of the many federal relief activities.

A factor to be considered is that less than half of the employed are covered by the plan. According to the 1930 census, there were 48,800,000 gainfully employed workers in the country, of whom 20,134,000 were engaged in public service, agricultural, maritime, domestic, professional, or other types of labor exempt from the provisions of the law. Another 6,400,000 were employed by small firms not covered by the plan. In all, there were 54 per cent of the gainfully employed not eligible for unemployment benefits as now defined.

Status of Federal Fund

As of Oct. 31, the various states had on deposit with the Federal Treasury a total of $509,000,000 collected under the unemployment compensation pay-roll tax. It is estimated that, by the end of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1938, the Treasury will have collected almost $900,000,000. This represents a liability of the Federal Government, as the states may draw upon the fund, as required, in order to pay unemployment compensation.

All that the fund actually consists of, however, are promissory notes of the government. The actual cash has been passed into the Federal Treasury (although this is not shown in the Treasury's statements) and used for the regular expenses of the government, against which government obligations (usually special obligations) have been deposited in the fund.

Because of the absence of any actual and specific reserve of cash, redemption of the federal obligations in the fund in time of widespread layoffs would naturally affect government finances. Making allowance for the limited number of states in a position to requisition funds from the Treasury, and the legal waiting periods which must expire, it is estimated that the states will not call for more than $75,000,000, even assuming severe unemployment during the first calendar half of 1938.

As for the claim that unemployment benefits will tend to curb the development of a severe depression by maintaining the purchasing power of unemployed workers, it is clear that there will be no such effect. An outlay of $75,000,000 during the first half of 1938 would have only an infinitesimal influence in curbing deflationary tendencies. Even later on, when the fund can be drawn upon more heavily, no great benefits can be expected. With less than half of the workers protected, and then at a maximum of about $15 to $18 a week for approximately four months, it would be inept to ascribe important stabilizing tendencies to the operation of this scheme.

Bond Prices Show Sharp Decline in '37

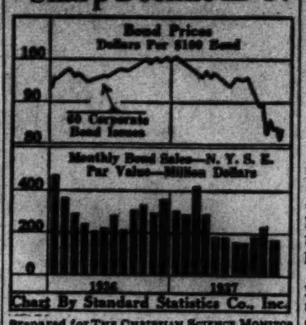

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The course of bond prices and sales of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange are traced on the accompanying chart for the past two years.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In 1929 both the British and American iron and steel industries were enjoying themselves; the American was still living in the New Era, and the British was having a good year although memories of past years of depression were still vivid, and there were no rosy hopes for the future.

In 1932 the industries in both countries were buried in gloom. British production of pig iron had fallen in the three years from over 7.5 million tons to around 3.5 million, and production of steel ingots and castings was down from 9.6 million tons to 5.3 million.

At the beginning of 1937 both industries were working up to prosperity again, with the British ahead of the American. But the parallel no longer holds. British production of pig iron and of steel is making new all-time records whereas the American industry is working to less than 30 per cent of capacity.

Prosperity for the domestic British industry dates from the adoption of a tariff on 1st March 1932. The tariff protected the home market against foreign competition; and later negotiations between the British Iron and Steel Federation and the Continental Cartel gave further protection by limiting imports quantitatively, an arrangement which had the blessing of the government, and indeed was only reached because the government waved a big stick by threatening higher tariffs. Competition between British producers for the domestic market was reduced as a result of the growing power of the Iron and Steel Federation, which again has had the constant support of the government, and has been exercised by an elaborate network of interlocking rebates.

Armament Big Factor

Prosperity of the industry was encouraged by two more factors. British steel production relies to a large extent on scrap, and since domestic supplies are inadequate, on foreign scrap. Chief supplier was the United States, and at any rate up to 1936 American scrap could be obtained at very low prices since the depression was still severe in the American steel industry. Thus the British industry had a protected market, foreign supplies limited by quantity as well as by price, and a good supply of cheap raw material.

To make the measure full the Government embarked upon an extensive rearmament campaign, which required large supplies of steel not only directly for armaments but indirectly for the erection of arms producing factories. How much armament demand amounts to quantitatively it is not possible to say exactly, but it may be of the order of magnitude of some 20 per cent of current output.

Naturally this semi-monopolistic growth of the British industry under Government protection provoked widespread criticism. Consumers were afraid of victimization, and their case was argued in the press and before Parliament, with the result that the Import Duties Advisory Committee was required to draw up a report after investigation. Their report was published last July, at which time I made brief comment in this column. Next week I hope to discuss the structure of the industry and the growth of NRA procedure in a British form. This week it may be more interesting to review the present position of the industry and its outlook for the coming year.

Cheaper Processes Fostered

The rapid increase in demand during the last two years was greater both than capacity could supply or the industry had expected. It had to be met partly by somewhat uneconomic extensions to existing plant, but it also led to several large schemes for new plant. Last year there came into full operation the Corby plant of Stewarts and Lloyds, which employs the Bessemer process previously neglected in England, the home of its invention. Bessemer process steel from the Continent, one of the strongest competitors with home products, was severely curtailed by the agreement with the cartel, and with rising costs of scrap, it became economically desirable to develop in England a cheap process which relies on pig iron.

Richard Thomas are now erecting at Ebbw Vale in South Wales a complete unit to produce sheet and tinplates by continuous rolling of wide sheets, starting with coal and iron ore. The scheme is to cost some £8 millions. Another plant of the same kind is to be built for John Summers and Sons.

Colvilles are to build coke ovens, blast furnaces, steel furnaces and a plate mill in Scotland, where previously there have been no composite firms. And other schemes are proceeding. There is a tendency for new plant to be built either in the Midlands (using native ore) or on the coast (using imported ore) with coal transported to the producing centers.

The following figures show the growth of production recently:

	Pig Iron	Steel	Net import + or export—
	(In thousand tons)		
1929 monthly av.	632.4	803.0	—129.7
1932 monthly av.	397.8	438.5	— 24.7
1936 monthly av.	640.5	974.6	— 89.2
1937 October	789.8	1133.8	+ 13.6

Signs of Minor Slump

Production has been increasing rapidly, and the amount available for home markets has been further increased by an excess of imports over exports. Early this year domestic demand was so far ahead of capacity that the import restrictions had to be relaxed, and during the current year the tariff is reduced to 10 per cent on imports under the cartel agreement.

Demand at the moment is holding up very well. But there are signs throughout British economy that economic boom may be turning to slump, even if only a minor slump. A sufficiently large part of production is being used for armaments, so that a reduction of armament orders will be a serious business for the industry. In addition, the sharp slump in America may not be confined in its effects to the United States.

The Federation thought therefore, and very wisely, that there should be no yielding by the industry to the demands of many firms for further increase in prices over those established during 1936 and the current year. It was recently decided that the nine associations covering the main basic steel products would not increase prices before the end of 1938. The price of haematite iron is increased by 10 shillings per ton, but this increase has had to be absorbed by users of this iron for manufacture of steel.

But it is one thing to say that prices will not be increased; it is quite another to hope that prices will in fact be maintained at their present level.

Fear American Competition

With the halt in world recovery continental suppliers, who previously preferred to sell their products at the higher prices in foreign markets, and consequently were behind in their shipments to Britain, have once again turned to the British market. Further, the British industry is afraid that American suppliers may compete ferociously in foreign markets, and that the world price structure may weaken badly.

Against this they have two protections. It is rumored that American producers have come to an agreement with the Steel Cartel which will regulate foreign competition, and will remove the danger of price collapse. It is supposed that the Americans have been willing to reach this agreement because they realize that if it really comes to a dog fight, the European suppliers, some of them helped by Government export subsidies, can beat them hollow.

But the British industry has a more solid hope of protection. The reduction in tariff on agreed steel imports made in March of this year was a temporary arrangement to be in force for one year only. It is not generally realized that next March the tariff will automatically revert to the 33⅓ per cent level, without any agitation by the stee industry. And while the British industry does not anticipate that prices will have begun to slump so early as next March, it may by then be so doubtful of future demand, and be so conscious of its own increasing capacity, that it may welcome a return to higher tariffs. This was in fact one reason why the industry accepted the Federation policy of holding present prices to the end of 1938.

Odd-Lot Buying Exceeds Selling on Stock Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP) — Customers orders to buy exceeded selling orders in odd-lot transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in the week ended December 4.

The Securities and Exchange Commission reported that buying orders totaled $35,359,886, or $4,863,081 in excess of the value of selling orders. Odd-lot orders to buy totaled 42,877 for 1,068,076 shares. Selling orders totaled 32,515 for 880,510 shares.

Brazil Permits Coffee Exports

RIO DE JANEIRO—The export of lower types of coffee has been officially authorized by Brazil with the signing of a decree by President Getulio Vargas permitting immediate exportation of coffees above type 8, heretofore prohibited.

ICC Concedes Point to Carriers In Rate Hearings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The Interstate Commerce Commission today advanced by about three weeks the date on which it will hold its final hearing on the railroads' plea for higher freight and passenger coach rates.

Thus, although the commission yesterday denied the lines' plea for an immediate but temporary increase, it has gone to what it evidently feels the proper limit in expediting relief for the hard-pressed railroads.

Hearings Jan. 17

This morning the ICC announced that its last hearings on the rate case would be moved from February 7 to January 17. Likewise, the commission is certain to hand down its decision with a minimum of delay, considering the present situation. That may mean relief for the lines by early February, instead of late March.

The situation is filled with interest and importance, both political and economic. First, the importance for recovery. President Roosevelt's statement yesterday against government ownership of the lines but in favor of drastic measures to regain their solvency, was an important part of his current drive against the recession.

But the statement had hardly been greeted by enthusiastic praise from the railroad executives when the I. C. C. curtly denied the lines' petition for an immediate increase. The commission's decision served to erase such market gains as the President's remarks had apparently stimulated.

On the broad view, however, Mr. Roosevelt's statement remains as another commitment against radical solutions to pressing current problems. It is part of his sequence of reassurances to business. A year or more ago, he might not have been so emphatic against the possibility of government ownership or operation. His commitment was decidedly against the recommendation of some left-wing advisers. But it agreed with the views of Jesse H. Jones, head of RFC and other more orthodox intimates of the President.

Swings Full Cycle

Thus the President has swung full circle in his effort to stimulate heavy industry. First he opened peace talks with the private utilities; second he introduced housing amendments to promote a big private building boom; finally, along with indirect but copious administration support to the railroads' rate case, he indicates that private ownership—on a basis of recovered solvency—is the Government's goal for the carriers.

Administration Encouragment

These three branches of heavy industry are those whose recovery is commonly regarded as basic. And the start once more of heavy industry is held to be the key to recovery.

It is clear therefore that, while the Administration's "reform" measures finally begin to make progress in the special session, "recovery" is moving concomitantly; or, at least, the President is making strenuous efforts toward encouragement. Their practical effect on the economic indices is another matter.

On balance, the railroads may look forward to the following prospects: they are denied an immediate and temporary rate increase—their "five-day" petition; but their hearings before the ICC have been expedited; they may anticipate administration efforts—through the ICC—to promote a complete overhauling of their financial structures. While this is going on, they are offered temporary financing through the RFC to keep the weaker roads going.

The hearings on permanent rate increases may give this long-range help by late winter. And, for the long pull, the lines are assured that the Administration is not trying to maneuver them into position where government ownership will be inevitable.

France Defaults Again on War Debt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—France defaulted again today on its war debt to the United States.

In a formal note presented to the State Department, the Paris Government announced its inability to pay its $455,009,163 installment due Dec. 15.

At the same time, the French note renewed its assurances that it desires to seek a settlement of the debt question "as soon as a satisfactory development of the situation will permit."

Virtually the same language has been used in previous communications to this government on the subject since 1933 when France first defaulted.

Navy Order for 4,346,150 Barrels of Fuel Oil Placed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Navy Department contracted today to pay $3,996,720 for 4,346,150 barrels of fuel oil. The oil is expected to meet the navy's west coast requirements for the first six months of 1938.

Contracts for the steam engine oil were:

General Petroleum Corporation of California, Los Angeles, 1,000,000 barrels, $881,000; Richfield Oil Corporation, Los Angeles, 2,070,000 barrels, $1,885,460; Shell Oil Company, San Francisco, 500,000 barrels, $433,750; Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, 34,500 barrels, $44,600; the Texas Company, New York, 600,000 barrels, $518,400, and Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, 300 barrels, $814.

Contracts for Diesel engine oil were:

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, 11,500 barrels, $30,565; and Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, 119,800 barrels, $202,130.

New SEC Members—Gay Selects Group

Commission Appointees 'Liberal'—Considered as Pleasing to Most

WASHINGTON (AP)—A former New Deal official and a New York Stock Exchange member who subscribes to the Administration's demand for stock market reorganization have received appointments to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

President Roosevelt appointed, subject to the Senate's approval, these men to fill existing commission vacancies:

John W. Hanes, senior partner of the brokerage firm of Charles D. Barney & Co. and a leader of "liberal" opinion in Wall Street.

Jerome N. Frank, New York corporation lawyer, who had a reputation for "liberalism" during previous service in important administration posts.

Hanes For More Safeguards

Announcing in New York that he would accept commission membership as "an opportunity for a real public service," Mr. Hanes said he heartily subscribed to the recent statement of commission chairman William O. Douglas that the New York Exchange must throw additional safeguards about trading, or face more drastic regulation.

Hanes added he was particularly happy "to serve the public interest at a time when the solution of that problem and the problem of capital markets is of such pressing importance."

He declared the commission "needs" and "desires" the cooperation of business and the financial community in order to solve common problems.

The appointee disclosed an intention to resign directorships in several corporations and to transfer the membership he holds on the stock exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the New York Produce and Cotton Exchanges.

The two men were appointed to fill vacancies created by the withdrawal of James M. Landis, now dean of Harvard Law School, and J. D. Ross of Seattle, administrator of Bonneville Dam.

Mr. Hanes is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1915; Mr. Frank graduated from Harvard Law.

Frank a New Dealer

Regarded as a brilliant advocate and known as a winner of several cases before the Supreme Court, Mr. Frank has been much in the public eye. Mr. Hanes has been little in the limelight.

Looking much like a professor, Mr. Frank presents a contrast to Mr. Hanes, who usually is groomed precisely in the best Wall Street manner. Mr. Frank was counsel for the Agriculture Adjustment Administration in the days of the New Deal. He left after disagreements with Chester Davis, the administrator, and went to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Still later he was counsel for the power division of the Public Works Administration. Recently he has been engaged in private law practice in New York.

Mr. Frank said in a statement:

"It has been and is the policy of the commission to protect the interests of the public by seeking to establish relations with the exchanges, founded on basic horse sense and intelligence, with the least possible friction, a minimum of red tape and complete candor from all parties.

"I heartily subscribe to that policy and, if my appointment is confirmed, I shall do my utmost to carry it out.

"I shall also ernestly strive to do my share in helping the commission perform their important function of seeking to make capital market operations efficient, practical and thoroughly honest."

Commission to Hear Protests Dec. 21 On Fixing of Coal Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The bituminous coal commission decided tonight to hear consumer protests against the new, government-fixed soft coal prices December 21.

The prices are to go into effect December 16. Well-informed persons close to the commission said the agency had decided not to change that date despite consumer protests.

The latest of these came from Governor Lehman of New York who asked the commission to postpone the price-fixing order to give New York consumers more time to study the price schedules and to prepare objections.

Earlier, a consumers conference adopted a resolution asking for a public hearing on the prices before they became effective.

Public utilities, manufacturers, municipal governments and several consumers leagues were represented at this conference called by John Carson, consumers' counsel for the commission.

The commission fixed prices today for mines in Arkansas and Oklahoma. They ranged from $4.95 for the best grade of egg coal to $2.70 for certain run-of-the-mine.

The protests received so far have been against prices for mines east of the Mississippi and in Iowa, fixed last week.

Trucking, Water Carrier Officials Urge Rate Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesmen for both trucking interests and intercoastal water carriers advised the Interstate Commerce Commission that their rates also must be increased if railroad freight rates are boosted.

Chester G. Moore, secretary of the American Trucking Association, Inc., testified during the commission's hearing on the railroads' request for a 15 per cent increase in rates that the truckers are "desperately in need of more revenue."

Harry S. Brown, chairman of the Intercoastal Steamship Rate Association, said higher rail rates would result in the water carriers petitioning their regulatory body, the Maritime Commission, for rate increases.

Nominated to SEC

International

Wide World

(Top) John Wesley Hanes
(Bottom) Jerome N. Frank

Appointed by President Roosevelt to the Securities and Exchange Commission, subject to Senate Approval

Int'l Tin Committee Slashes Quotas For First Quarter 1938

LONDON (AP)—The International Tin Committee slashed tin production quotas for the first three months of 1938 to 70 per cent of standard tonnage from 110.

The cut was greater than expected by most trade authorities, although slightly higher than desired by advocates of a drastic curtailment. The committee gave relief to producers who would have been hurt by the action. It divided permissible leftover production from the old quotas between low and high producers.

Bolivia, Belgian Congo and French Indo-China, which are minor producers, surrendered their arrears under the 1937 output rates to Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and Nigeria, the large producers. These producers thus would be able to operate at about 80 per cent of their standard tonnages during the first quarter.

The next meeting will be held at The Hague Feb. 18, 1938.

Production under the 70 per cent quota would be about 140,000 tons annually, prorated among all producers, plus about 11,500 tons on unfilled quotas.

Shortly before the committee made the announcement, the price of tin rose £2 17 shillings 6 pence (about $14.37) a ton to £198 5 shillings (about $991.25).

The production curtailment move of the tin industry follows a recent reduction in rubber export quotas.

The efforts to cut output of metals and other basic materials follow the sweeping fall in commodity prices since last spring and industrial recession in the United States, biggest consumer of tin and rubber.

Canadian Building Tops 1936 Totals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Contracts for all types of construction awarded in Canada in November totaled $14,716,300, as compared with $13,840,400 in the same month of 1936, or an increase of 6 per cent, according to figures compiled by McLean Building Reports. Contracts awarded for the first 11 months of 1937 amounted to $213,293,100, or a 36.4 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1936, when a total of $156,469,200 was reached.

Contemplated new construction for the first 11 months of this year totaled $383,658,500, an increase of 56.5 per cent over the $245,131,700 in the same months of 1936. Volume of uncompleted work to be carried on during the winter months is larger than in any other winter in the last five years.

Quebec led the provinces in contracts awarded in November, with $6,102,100, and Ontario was second, with $5,387,700.

Value of Stock Exchange Shares Off in November

NEW YORK (AP)—Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange as of Dec. 1 totaled 1375 issues, with a par value of $47,175,452,551, and a market value of $42,109,154,661 or an average price of $89.26.

A month earlier issues aggregated 1376 shares of $47,264,366,806 par value and a total market value of $42,591,139,774, averaging $90.11 a share.

Gay Meets SEC Challenge to Clean House—Names Men to Study Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, has appointed a committee of nine financial experts to "consider all aspects of the further development of the organization and administration of the exchange." This action meets the challenge of the Securities Commission that the exchange "clean house."

The appointees are:

Adolph A. Berle Jr., lawyer and former "Brain Truster."

Trowbridge Callaway of the investment banking firm of Callaway, Fish & Co.

John A. Coleman of the Stock Exchange firm of Adler, Coleman & Co.

Carle C. Conway, chairman of the board of the Continental Can Company, Inc.

Maurice L. Farrell, senior partner in the Stock Exchange firm of F. S. Smithers & Co.

Kenneth C. Hogate, president of the Wall Street Journal.

William McC. Martin Jr., partner in the Stock Exchange firm of A. C. Edwards & Sons.

Thomas H. McInnerney, president of the National Dairy Products Corporation.

John W. Prentiss, a partner in the investment banking concern of Hornblower & Weeks.

The group is considered notable inasmuch as it does not include any member of the stock exchange "old guard," popularly supposed to stand adamant against any change in time-honored ways of doing business; no member of the supposedly reactionary law committee of the Exchange and only three members of the Exchange, including two governors. Of the six other members, one is a lawyer, two are executives of listed companies, one is a financial publisher and two are former presidents of the Investment Bankers Association.

Mr. Gay is said to have approached the naming of the committee with the hope that he might be able to assemble a group of men who could tackle the problem of Exchange reorganization with open minds, conscious not only of the intricacies of the financial organism but of the demands of the public for changes. The reaction in Wall Street was that the personnel of the committee could not be criticized by the most pro-reform elements, although those who held that the exchange had gone as far as it could toward reform without sacrificing its usefulness might find points at which to cavil.

The committee has been asked to report its recommendation to the governing committee of the Exchange "as promptly as possible."

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL "Centre"

The manufacturer who has his factory in Birmingham shares the prestige and distribution facilities of a mighty city. He enjoys the conviction that his factory is in the midst of those conditions which have placed Birmingham of the forefront at the world's great industrial centres

WRITE FOR THE BOOKLET OF INDUSTRY ISSUED BY THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM INFORMATION BUREAU COUNCIL HOUSE BIRMINGHAM ENG.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 1,073,260
1937 vol. to date 1,073,260
1936 vol. to date 336,287,533
1936 vol. to date 647,699,338

Support Appears For Specialties, Steel, Aircrafts

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Support appeared for aircrafts, a few steels and specialties in today's stock market, but many leaders were neglected.

Dealings were quiet from the opening and fractional price changes either way predominated in the final hour.

A call for bids on a new fleet of huge Atlantic passenger planes spurred the aviation group. Forecasts of a higher production rate at Youngstown next week aided steels.

Alleghany and Chesapeake Corp. stocks forged ahead on the Interstate Commerce Commission's provisional approval of acquisition by the Chesapeake & Ohio of direct control of the Nickel Plate and Erie Railroads. The move was thought likely to speed re-formation of the Van Sweringen holding companies. Alleghany controls the Chesapeake Corp., which in turn has working control of the C. & O.

Gainers included Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Texas Corp., Johns-Manville, Continental Oil and Sears Roebuck.

Off were du Pont, J. I. Chase, General Motors, Western Union, Southern Pacific, Eastman Kodak and American Tobacco "B."

Bonds and commodities were mixed.

Bonds Irregular

A few secondary rail issues were in demand today in the bond market, but trading generally was irregular and prices mixed.

Fractionally higher were St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, and Illinois Central 4¾s. Alleghany issues, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and Erie 5s were also higher, as the ICC gave provisional approval to consolidation of Alleghany's properties including C. & O., Erie and Nickel Plate. The latter's 4½s were lower.

Other rails were lower by fractions, including Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Frisco 4½s.

Domestic corporate issues were mixed, with fluctuations in a narrow range. American Telephone 3¼s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Shell Union 3½s and Texas Corp. 3½s were up fractionally.

United States Government obligations were mostly lower, ranging from losses of 4-32s to gains of 2-32s. Foreign loans generally were unchanged to higher. Japanese issues continued to gain, and Brazilians were fractionally lower.

Near noon the Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 had advanced more than 3 points on considerable volume and the 5s of '49 were ahead around a point.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Curb stocks drifted mosty downward in a typically quiet week-end market today.

Lacking inspiration in the business news for resumption of buying, traders stood aside for the most part. Losses of fractions to more than a point appeared in Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Montgomery Ward "A" and Indiana Pipe Line. Singer Manufacturing fell 8 on a small transaction.

Up a little were American Gas & Electric, St. Regis Paper and Sherwin Williams.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended Dec. 4, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The index now stands at 82.0 per cent of the 1926 average. The accumulated decrease of 6.3 per cent during the preceding nine weeks placed the current index 2.1 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 1.2 per cent below the level of a year ago. It is 7.1 per cent lower than the high point reached during the week ended April 3, when the index was 88.3.

Of the 10 major commodity groups included in the composite index, three—farm products, metals and metal products, and miscellaneous commodities—advanced. Five groups—foods, building materials, hides and leather products, textile products, and chemicals and drugs—showed lower levels than the week before. Fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged.

Raw material prices registered the first advance in over two months and increased 0.4 per cent during the week.

Commodity groups	Dec. 4	Nov. 27	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
	1937	1937	1936	1935
All commodities	82.0	82.0	83.0	80.9
Farm products	73.9	73.4	86.7	79.1
Foods	80.7	81.5	84.8	86.4
Hides and leather products	99.8	100.2	99.4	94.8
Textile products	69.8	70.0	74.6	72.9
Fuel and lighting materials	78.6	78.6	77.6	78.9
Metals and metal products	96.9	96.1	88.0	86.4
Building materials	93.0	93.7	88.4	85.4
Chemicals and drugs	79.4	79.6	83.3	80.7
Housefurnishing goods	92.1	92.1	84.0	82.2
Miscellaneous	75.1	75.0	74.1	67.4
Raw materials	75.7	75.4	84.0	*1
Semimanufactured articles	78.4	78.9	81.0	*1
Finished products	83.9	84.1	83.2	*1
All commodities other than farm products	83.8	84.0	82.2	81.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.9	83.9	81.7	78.9

*Not computed.

Remington Rand Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—November sales of Remington Rand Inc. totaled $4,367,791, an increase of 14.1 per cent over sales of $3,827,280 in November last year and a gain of 8.8 per cent over the preceding month, James H. Rand Jr., chairman, stated.

Prices of Rugs Reduced

Price reductions averaging 7 per cent to 8 per cent were announced Dec. 9, effective at once, by the Sigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. Inc., on 8 various grades of carpets and rugs.

Corporation Earnings

Annual ‡

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	1936
Bangor Hydro-Elec Co	$685,806	$637,533	$1.75	$1.53
Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd	17,169	2,475	.14	.02
Engineers Pub Serv Co	2,924,392	2,389,480	.31	.03
Food Mach Corp	$1,897,080	$1,359,965	4.20	3.30
Gen'l Pub Util, Inc	562,626	511,819	3.89	3.51
Gen'l Shoe Corp	758,252	659,158	1.54	1.33
National Standard Co	1,165,439	902,479	†12.01	†9.30
Pacific Pr & Lt Co	$773,799	$852,122	2.88	2.43
Penna Pr & Lt Co	788,383	753,075	†11.77	†11.24
Plymouth Cordage Co	$8,151,206	$8,041,599	†13.46	†13.28
Puget Sound Pr & Lt Co	4211,228	$843,303	3.07	9.33
Universal Cooler Corp	1,824,782	1,708,928	†6.84	†4.39
Utah Power & Light Co	$61,413	$232,046	.93	$1.32
Va Elec & Pr Co	1,717,666	1,222,985	†6.82	†4.90
	3,407,220	3,128,928	†17.45	†16.02

Interim ›

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	1936
Addressog'ph-Mult Corp	$1,663,133	$1,000,617	$2.21	$1.34
Alton R R	*709,828	*1,171,072		
Atlantic, G & W I SS Lines	57,982	626,535	1.58	1.41
City Stores Co	*1,210,645	*941,455		
Dejay Stores, Inc	‡342,442	‡372,348	.28	.31
Eastern Mfg Co	$191,854	$164,540	1.35	1.18
Eastern SS Lines, Inc	332,279	15,973	1.96	†.41
Emporium Capwell Corp	3,737,039	992,526	†.80	2.49
Fny Firms Cdy Shps, Inc	$514,311	$483,758	1.25	1.13
Honolulu Rap Tr Co, Ltd	**630,194	**481,695	1.61	1.23
Mission Corp	139,491	106,788	1.12	.85
Nat'l Automo Fibres, Inc	†12,336,088	†542,065	1.68	.39
Norfolk Southern RR	568,670	630,953	1.15	1.38
Penna RR	*233,843	*281,681		
Pitts & W Va Ry	30,252,191	24,042,517	1.54	1.83
U S Smeltg, R & M Co	369,491	318,439	1.22	1.05
Zenith Radio Corp	5,713,703	5,055,325	1.32	0.98
	$11,903,008	$11,720,798	3.86	3.49

* Deficit. † On preferred stock. ‡ For 12 months ended Oct. 31 unless otherwise specified. § For 12 months ended Nov. 30. ‖ On Class A stock. $ On Class B stock. ¶ For 13 months ended Oct. 31 unless otherwise specified. ** For nine months ended Oct. 31. †† For six months ended Oct. 31.

Denver & Rio Grande Western

NEW YORK—Gross of Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad in November is estimated to have registered a decline of around 4 per cent from November, 1936. This would place gross at around $2,286,000, against $2,379,288 in same month last year. Such a showing would bring revenues for the first 11 months to about $24,886,000, against $23,363,288 in the 1935 period.

Corn Exchange Bank to Pay Bonus

NEW YORK—Directors of Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company authorized the extra payment of a half month's salary to all employees and officers except directors. Payment is additional compensation for 1937. Similar action was taken by the directors of Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire vtc (4g)	26½	26½	26½
100	Agfa Ansco (1g)	23	23	23
100	Ainsworth (1½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Air Devices	1	1	1
200	Air Investors	2	1⅞	2
100	Air Inv cv pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
50	Alum Co Am	80	80	80
200	Am Airlines	10½	10½	10½
100	Am Beverage	1½	1½	1½
115	Am Cit P & LA (3h)	23½	23½	23½
100	Am CP & LA ww	27¼	27¼	27¼
282	Am CP & LB (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	Am Cyan B (.60a)	23½	23¼	23¾
1200	Am G & E (1.60a)	29½	28¾	29½
75	Am G & E pf (6)	110¾	110¾	110¾
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	18½	18½	18½
200	Am Lt & T (1.30a)	14	14	14
800	Am Republics (.40g)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
400	Am Sup Power	1½	1½	1½
100	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	18	18	18
1500	Argtur Rad Tube	⅛	¼	⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas	2½	2½	2½
100	Art Met Wks (.80a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Asso G & E A	1½	1¼	1½
100	Asso G & E pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Automat Prod	1½	1¼	1½
300	Auto V Mach (½a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Babcock & Wil (5g)	77	77	77
100	Baldwin Loco war	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Baldwin Rub (½a)	8	8	8
1400	Barium Sta Stl	3	2⅞	3
300	Bath Ir Wks (½g)	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	Bell Aire	13	13	13
50	Bell Tel Can (8)	165	165	165
100	Blue Ridge (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	37	37	37
100	Bown Bilt H 1 pf	12	12	12
100	Breeze Corp	7¼	7¼	7¼
1400	Brewster Aero	4½	3⅞	4¼
100	Bridgpt Mach (2g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Brown Co pf	28	28	28
50	Buckeye PL (2⅜g)	39¼	39¼	39¼
400	Buf N&EP pf (1.80)	22¾	22	22
100	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	15¾	15⅝	15¾
100	Can Marc & Sts	1½	1½	1½
100	Carnation (1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
30	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	87½	86¾	87½
300	Carrier Corp	31¼	31	31½
200	Catalin Am	3	3	3
25	Celluloid pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Cen & Sw Ut	15	15	15
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	87½	87½	87½
200	Cen St El	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Chief Cons	½	½	½
1000	Cities Service	2	2	2
1800	Cit Serv pf	32½	30½	32½
100	Cit Serv B pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Cit Serv Ir B pf	25½	25½	25½
200	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cleve Tract	42	42	42
100	Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Colum O&G (.40g)	4⅜	4½	4⅜
100	Comwlth Ed (1¼a)	26½	26½	26½
30	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comwlths Distrib	¾	¾	¾
900	Ctns Cop Min	5	4⅞	4⅞
40	Con O&E B pf A (5)	115	115	115
100	Cons Gas Ut	1	1	1
100	Cons Stl Corp	4	4	4
100	Copper Range	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Cord Corp	2	2	2
200	Creole Pet (½a)	24	24	24
500	Crown Drug	1½	1½	1½
25	Crown Dr Co pf (1¾)	18	18	18
100	Darby Pet (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Dayton Rub A (5k)	18½	18½	18½
300	Derby Oil	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1¼	1	1¼
300	Det Stl Prod (2g)	21	19½	19½
100	Distillers Corp (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Duval Tex	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Eagle Pich Lead (.40g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
170	East G&E pr pf (4½)	52	51	51
2200	El Bond & Sh	11	10⅞	11
100	El Bo & Sh 85 pf (5)	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	El Pow Aa (.37g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Elecet Share	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Evans Wallo	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Ex-Cell-O Cor (.80a)	10½	9⅞	10½
200	Fairchild Av	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Fanny Farmer (1a)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Fansteel	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Fedders Mfg (1.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Fidelio Brew	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Fisk Rub	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	FreuhaufTr (1.10g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Gatineau Pow	10½	10½	10½
10	Gatineau Pow5% pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
200	Gen Firepfg (.85g)	14	14	14
600	Gen Invest	½	½	½
200	Gen Tel (1a)	12½	12½	12½
25	Georg Pow pf (6)	79	79	79
100	Gilbert (AC)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Glen Alden (¼g)	6	6	6
100	Godchaux Sug B	11½	11½	11½
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (3¼g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Grand Nat Films	1	1	1
100	Gray Tel PS (1)	5	5	5
100	Gt Atl & P nv (8a)	48¾	48¼	48¼
1400	Gulf Oil	37¾	36¾	37
100	Hazeltine (3)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Hearn D Strs (1.65g)	8	8	8
300	Hecla Min (.95g)	9¾	9½	9½
100	Hubbell (H) (1.23e)	12½	12½	12½
200	Hud Bay M&S (1¾g)	22	22	22
300	Humble Oil (2g)	62¾	62¼	62¼
50	Hygrade Sylv (2½g)	36	36	36
200	Imp Oil Can (½a)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
300	Imp Tb Brit (1.20g)	36¼	36¼	36¼
300	Ind Ter Ill B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Ind Pipe Line (.80g)	7¾	7½	7½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Int Paper&Pow war	3	3	3
400	Internat Pet (1½a)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Inter S Raz B	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	IronFirem vtc(1.20a)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Jacobs Co	6⅜	6	6⅜
100	Jeannette Gla	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Kennedy's (.80g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	Kings C Lig pf B (7)	40	40	40
200	Kingston Prod (.40)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Krueger Brew	7	6¾	6¾
100	Lake Shore M (4a)	49	49	49
100	Lehigh C&N (.30)	3½	3½	3½
100	Leonard Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Lion Oil (1a)	19	18¾	19
100	Lipton (TJ) A (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Lockheed Airc	8	8¼	8¼
100	Lone Star Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾
40	Long Is L pf	48½	48	48
75	Long Is L pf B	36	36	36
100	Loudon Pack	2¾	2¾	2¾
1200	Louis L & E	8¼	7¾	7¾
300	Mapes Cons	17½	17	17
300	Massey Harris	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Memph N Gas (.80g)	4½	4½	4½
300	Merritt-C & S	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Michigan Su pf (⅛k)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Midland Stl (2)	13½	13½	13½
100	Mid-West Ldp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Midwest Oil (1)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Molybdenum (1g)	6½	6⅜	6½
20	Montg Ward A (7)	133	133	133
100	Moore (T) Dis	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Mount City Cop (¼g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Mount Prod (.60)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Murray O M (.90g)	10	10	10
500	Nat Bellas Hess	1	1	1
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	14½	14¼	14½
200	Nat Mfr & Strs	2	3	3
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	60	60	60
200	Nat Sug Ref (2)	17¾	17¼	17¼
200	Nat Trans (1g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Navarro Oil (.40a)	13½	13⅜	13½
200	N J Zinc (4½g)	61	61	61
400	N Mex & Ariz	1½	1⅜	1½
50	NY & H Ros(4.42½g)	27½	27½	27½
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	99½	99½	99½
300	Niag Hud Pow (.40p)	8¼	8	8¼
100	Niag Hud R war	¼	¼	¼
2215	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	75	73	75
23	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	63	63	63
300	Noma Elec (.40g)	4	4	4
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Nor Am L & P pf	37⅜	37½	37½
20	N Ind PS 6% pf(3¾k)	65	65	65
10	N Ind PS7% pf(4⅝k)	75½	75½	75½
200	Nor St P A	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	No'west Eng (1¾)	13	13	13
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
30	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼
300	Oldetyme Dist	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Pac G&E5½pf (1¾)	26	26	26
50	Pac Lighting pf (6)	101¼	101¼	101¼
2400	Pantepec Oil	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
700	Pennroad (⅛g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Pa Gas&El A (1½)	10¼	10¼	10¼
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	95½	95½	95½
200	Phillips Pkg	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Phoenix Sec (¼a)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Pierce Govern (.60)	10	10	10
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Pitts Forg	8½	8½	8½
200	Pitts Pl Gl (6½g)	88¾	88½	88¾
500	Polaris Mng (.03g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Pressed Met (2)	19	19	19
100	Prosperity B (1½f)	6½	6½	6½
75	Pg Gd P $5 pf (6¼k)	32	31	32
50	Pug Sd P 56 pf	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Quaker Oosts (3)	97	97	97
100	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Reiter-Foat	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	-	⅛	⅛
100	Rustless I & S	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Ryan Cons	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Ryerson & Haynes	1½	1½	1½
300	Salt Creek Gold	3-16	3-16	3-16
400	St Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
100	Samson Unt	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Schiff Co (2)	13½	13½	13½
100	Scoville Mfg (1¾g)	24	24	24
100	Segal Lock	1½	1½	1½
50	Selby Shoe (1.60)	16½	16½	16½
300	Selected Indus	1	1	1
50	SelectedIndev(1½k)	9	9	9
500	Sentry S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reversky Aire	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Shattuck Denn (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
150	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	90¾	90	90
500	Silex (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	240	232	232
200	So Coast (.20g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	So Penn Oil (1¼a)	37	37	37
50	S W Penn P L (2)	29	29	29
100	So C Ed B pf (1¼)	28½	28½	28½
200	Span & Gen ADR	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	St Oil Ohio (1a)	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	St Pow&Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Starrett Corp vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Sterl Alum Pr ¾g	6	6	6
75	Stetson JB ½g	9½	9	9
200	Sullivan Mach	8	8	8
1700	Sunray Oil ½g	3	2⅞	3
100	Sunray Oil cvpf2¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
200	Taggart	4½	4¾	4½
2000	Tampa El rt	½	15-32	15-32
1000	Tastyeast A	⅄	⅄	⅄
25	TennElPow st pf(7)	87	87	87
100	Tenopah Min (.03g)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Transwest Oil	5½	5½	5½
100	Tung-Sol Lamp(.40g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Unrectified Mfg	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	United Airc war	10½	10½	10½
100	Unit Cig W Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Unit Gas	5	5	5
400	Unit Gas war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Unit L&P A	2¾	2½	2½
300	Unit L&P cv pf	28¾	28½	28½
300	Unit Shipyds A	5	5	5
100	Unit Shoe (3½g)	60½	60½	60½
100	Unit Shoe pf (1½)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Unit Specialts (1.40)	6½	6½	6½
700	U S Foil B (½g)	6½	6	6½
300	U S Play Cd (1a)	22	21¼	22
20	U S Stre I pf	4	4	4
100	Unit Verde Ext (2g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Unit Wall Pa (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Utah Idaho Sug (.17g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Util Pow&Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Util Pow&Lt pf	16½	16½	16½
100	Util&Ind pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Valspar Corp vtc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Van Norm MT(1.20g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat (½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Willson Prod (1a)	10⅛	10	10
100	Wilson Jones (¾g)	12	12	12
500	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

Total stock sales today, estimated, 11,75,000. Year ago, 489,975.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
5	Ala Pow 5s '51	95½	95¼	95¼
5	Ala Pow 5s '56	86½	86½	86½
2	Ala Pow 4½s '57	83¼	82	82¼
2	Am G&E 5s 2028	107	107	107
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	75	75	75
1	Appal El Pw 5s '56	106	106	106
1	Appal Pow 5s '41	108	108	108
7	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	100	100	100
3	Ark P&L 5s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
13	As Elec 4½s '53	39¼	39¾	39
1	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	61	60	60
1	As G&E 5s '50	32½	32½	32½
5	As G&E 5s '60	30¼	30½	30½
1	As G&E 4½s '49C	29	29	29
1	As T&T 5½s '55A	73	73	73
12	Baldw 6s'50	71½	70½	71½
3	Bell T Can 5s'55A	113½	113½	113½
6	Beth St 6s'98	129½	128¾	128¾
10	Birm El 4½s'68	83¾	83½	83¾
4	Can Nor P 5s'53	95	94¾	94¾
3	Caro P&L 5s'56	101	101	101
3	Cen Ill PS 5s'56E	103	103	103
99	CenIllPS 5s'68G	99	98⅞	98⅞
4	CenIllPS 4½s'81H	91½	91	91½
3	CenOhL&Ps'50	90½	90¾	90½
36	CenP&L 5s'56	89	88¼	88½
3	CenPow 5s'57D	71¾	71¼	71¼
1	Cen St E 5s'48	43	43	43
3	Cen Stl P&L 5½s'53	45	44½	44½
1	Cin Gas&El 5½s'56	106	106	106
4	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	48	48	48
10	Cin St. Ry 6s '55 B	90	90	90
42	Cities Ser 5s '50	58	57¾	58
2	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	92½	92¼	92¼
13	Cit S P&L 5½s '49	54½	54	54½
1	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	54¼	54	54¼
7	Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	107½	107½	107½
4	Commun P&L 5s '57	64	64	64
3	CommuPubSve5s'60A	98	98	98
2	Con Gas 5s 31½s'71	104	104	104
2	Cons Gas Ut 6s '43 st	63½	63½	63½
4	DelEl Pow5½s'59	103	103	103
14	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	104½	104½	104½
1	Det C Gas5s '50 B	101	101	101
2	Det Int Br 6½s'52	4½	4½	4½
1	Det Int Br 6½s'52 st	4½	4½	4½
4	East G&F 4s '56A	71	70¼	70¼
2	Edison El Illum3½s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Elec P&L 5s 2030	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Emp O & R 5½s '42	73	73	73
1	FedWater 5½s'54	65	65	65
1	Fla P&L 5s '54	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3	Gatin P 5s '56	103¼	102½	103¼
2	Gatin P 6s '41 B	101½	101½	101½
2	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	75¾	75¾	75¾
6	Geo Pow 5s '67	87½	86½	86½
3	Geo P&L 5s '79	83	83	83
3	Glen Alld Coal 4s '65	69¼	69¼	69¼
2	Gobel 4½s '41A	55	55	55
10	Grand Trunk 4s '50	91¼	91¼	91¼
7	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	87Z	87⅜	87⅜
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	78	77	78
7	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	97½	97½	97½
2	Ind & Mich 5s '57	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	57	57	57
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	57	57	57
3	Int P Sec 6½s '55C	60	59¾	60
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	Inters Pow 5s '57	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Inters P Svc 5s '36D	72½	72½	72½
1	Ja Val L&P 5s '57	96	96	96
1	Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	103½	103½	103½
2	Jer Cen P&L 5s'47B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	80	80	80
8	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	101½	101	101
6	Mengel Co 4½s '47	88	87½	87½
2	Miss Riv Pr 5s '57	92	92	92
1	Nassau & Suf 5s '45	95	95	95
6	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	74½	74	74
2	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ctf	4 44¾	44¾	44¾
3	N Eng G&E 5s '50	57	57	57
2	N Eng G&E 5s '48	57	57	57
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	58½	58½	58½
10	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	84¾	84½	84¾
6	N Eng Pow 5s '48	83¼	83	83
1	N Orl PS 6s '49 A	68	68	68
5	N Orl PS 5s '42 st	90	90	90
3	NY P&Oh 4¼s '50 wa	101	101	101
1	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	107	107	107
2	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A	41½	41½	41½
1	or Ind PS 4½s '70 E	93½	93½	93½
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s 48	87½	87½	87½
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	64	64	64
8	Palmer Louis 6s 38	101	101	101
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	86½	86½	86½
6	Penn El 4s 71 F	88	88	88
5	Pen Oh Ed 6s 50	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	PePn Wat&P 5s 40	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	89	89	89
2	Peop P&L 5s 79	11½	11½	11½
1	Phila El P 5½s 72	111½	111½	111½
2	Phila Coal Co 6s '49	105	105	105
1	Portland G&C 5s '40	59¾	59¾	59¾
2	Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	59	59	59
1	Pow Cor Can 4½s'59B	100	100	100
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81F	103½	103½	103½
4	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60 I	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	131½	131½	131½
9	Pug Ed P&L 5½s '49	70¾	70¼	70¾
5	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	67	67	67
5	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	65	65	65
5	SE Gas & C 6s '47	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Shaw W&P4½s'67A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	SEP&L 6s 2025A	94	93¾	94
12	SoCalEd 3¾s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
11	SoCalEd 3¾s'60B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Stand G&E 6s '51	57¾	57¾	57¾
2	Stand G&E 6s '66	57¾	57¾	57¾
1	Stand Inv 5½s'39	71	71	71
9	Starrett Corp 5s '50	24	23¾	23¾
4	Tenn El P 5s '56	78	78	78
2	Tex P&L 6s 2022A	96	96	96
2	Tex P&L 5s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Toledo Ed 5s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Twin CRT 5½s52A	62	62	62
3	Unit L&P 6½s 74	70	70	70
2	Unit L&P 6s 75	66¾	66½	66½
83	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	78½	77½	78½
1	Unit L&Ry 6½s 52A	103¼	103¼	102
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	84	84	84
15	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	15	15	15
6	West Newyap Un 6s'44	40	40	40
31	West Tex Ut 5s'57A	86½	86¾	86½
2	W Un Tel 5½s '55A	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Wise P&L4s '66A	92¼	92	92
10	York Rys 5s '37	80	80	80

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
10	Baden C Mun 7s '51	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	ComPvtBk 5½s'37	67	67	67
1	ErcoleMEI6½s'53A	58	58	58
1	IsarcoHyd El 7s'52	60	60	60
1	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	43¾	43¾	43¾
2	Nippon E P 6½s '53	65	65	65
1	Terni Elec 6½s '53	60	60	60

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 11, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Bos Elevated	50½	50	50	50½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	20½	20½	20½	20¼
	BosMe pr pf	13	13	13	13
8.00	Edison Elec	116½	116½	116½	116½
2.00	First Nat Strs	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
	Hath Bak B	26c	26c	26c	30c
	Isle Royale	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1.50a	Mergenthaler	25	24	24	25
	Narr Rae A	4	3½	4	3½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	101	101	101	100¼
	North Butte	44c	42c	42c	44c
2.50a	Old Colony	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
.60d	Shawmut Asso	10	10	10	10
	Sulliv Mach	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
1.10d	Torrington	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¾
	Unit Gas	5	5	5	5⅛
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	71	70½	71	70½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	39
..	Utah M & T	1½	1	1	990

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	8.02	8.05	7.98	7.99	—.05
Jan.	8.02	8.05	8.00	8.00	—.04
March	8.09	8.13	8.07	8.08	—.04
May	8.11	8.15	8.11	8.12	—.03
July	8.17	8.18	8.12	8.13	—.04
Oct.	8.22	8.23	8.17	8.18	—.04

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
January	4.67	4.68	4.67	4.68	+.01
March	4.61	4.62	4.61	4.62	..
May	4.67	4.68	4.67	4.68	..
July	4.70	4.72	4.70	4.71	—.01

Lack of Foreign Demand for Wheat Slows Grain Sales

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Argentine crop news has bordered on the sensational the past week, but while North American markets have shown some disposition to get excited at times, the indifference of foreign markets has taken the edge off the demand, and bulges in wheat have failed to hold. Even the Buenos Aires market, which one would expect to reflect crop damage first of all, has been reactionary at times, although grave damage appears to have been definitely confirmed.

Inasmuch as the world's supply and demand situation is closely adjusted at best, any material loss to the Argentine crop will emphasize the small supplies of spring wheat in Canada, and turn the demand for strong, high protein wheat to the United States.

**Export

Pennsylvania's Place in Art Proved by Old Glass and Ware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna. — When boosters are proclaiming the wonders of the Keystone State, they may note that the commonwealth holds particular distinction in the arts, on authority of statistics compiled by Dr. Lester K. Ade, superintendent of public instruction.

The state's early builders, sculptors and master draftsmen set enviable standards of beauty and skill, Dr. Ade said. Exquisite examples of the textile art, of pottery and glass, and of wood and metal craftsmanship, same from the fireside and the modest shop.

The city plan of Philadelphia was seen by Dr. Ade as an "embodiment of art," with its beautiful and simple architecture, provision for a park system, trees and landscaping. Even the sylvan names given to streets there bespeak beauty, he declared—and the City of Brotherly Love—what city has an appellation more euphonious? he asked.

Responding to a need for household and personal utensils of glass, Caspar Wistar in 1739 established a glass furnace in Philadelphia; and in 1765, W. H. (Baron) von Siegel opened one in Manheim, Lancaster County, Dr. Ade recalled. Today, glass products from the Stiegel furnace are prized highly by collectors.

Demands of that day stimulated the craft of the silversmith. Among silversmiths was Cesar Ghiselin, and today some of the beautiful work of Ghiselin may be seen in Christ Church, Philadelphia.

Philip Syng Jr. is remembered as the maker of the tray, with ink-pot, quill-holder and sand-shaker, used on the occasion of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Ceramics were not neglected in the fledgling days of Pennsylvania, and the glazed and decorated wares that came from the shops of the pottery makers made no small contribution to Pennsylvania's fame in the arts. Furniture made in early Pennsylvania was noteworthy for its beautiful simplicity of design, and many examples may be viewed in museums.

Perhaps no state has produced more important women as painters, with Cecilia Beaux and Violet Oakley listed among them; and among the distinguished illustrators are Jessie Wilcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott.

To Pennsylvania also goes the distinction of having a pioneer art school and art museum—the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

That art and appreciation of it may not languish in the State, courses in it have long been required in the elementary, public and private schools of Pennsylvania.

Coal in Liquid Form Foreseen Furnishing Motorcar Fuel

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10 (AP)—Dr. Thomas E. Baker, president emeritus of Carnegie Institute of Technology, offered "liquid coal" today as a substitute for diminishing supplies of petroleum and as a stimulant for the mining industry.

Asserting that the United States is studying liquefaction of coal because the "price of petroleum must rise," the founder of the Institute's coal research laboratory, in a radio address last night said:

"The time will and must come when great quantities of coal will be used to propel motor vehicles. Coal is already furnishing what the Germans call Ersatz (substitutes) for natural substances, and chief of these is a substitute for petroleum." He predicted that costs of manufacturing the derivatives soon would decline, opening a vast new market for coal producers.

But Arno Fieldner, government expert, declared in an address to the Coal Mining Institute of America, that it would be advisable from a "conservation point of view" to delay the manufacturer of gasoline from coal "as long as possible." The chief of the technological branch of the U. S. Bureau of Mines told the 500 coal operators that present conversion methods were "ingenious" and "thermally wasteful ways" of obtaining power. The cost of making motor fuel from coal in British and German plants, he said, had been estimated as three to four times greater than that of producing gasoline from petroleum.

"About four tons of coal," Mr. Fieldner continued, "are required for the manufacture of one ton of gasoline by one method. The gasoline obtained contains only 40 per cent of the energy of coal."

Dr. Baker maintained that transportation of gas or liquid coal by-products in pipe lines would not seriously or permanently affect railroads, which receive a large part of their income from coal traffic.

In addition to fuel, he said, other products would be made and "this would mean furnishing railroads with more commodities which they might transport at a higher rate than that which they charge for the use of their coal cars."

Barrages With Reverse Gear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A unique system of five reversible barrages is being built at the mouth of the Murray River in New South Wales to prevent the inflow of sea water, which has been penetrating a considerable distance up the river and causing damage to rich pastures. The same barrage will allow for the outward flow of the river to the sea.

The barrages, which are part of a $60,000,000 program of construction on the Murray river, have movable dams which take pressures from both sides to meet the variation of river floods and sea tides. The 40 foot timber piles have been driven at an angle to resist the pressure from the outflowing river on one side, and the inflowing current on the other.

A bed of concrete, six feet thick, has been placed around the piles and reinforced by one-inch steel ribs. On that base will rest the concrete piers, which will be finished smoothly at their tapering edges to resist sand erosion. These are to carry sluice gates, which, it is estimated, will last for 100 years.

Work has been proceeding at the Murray mouth for two years at a place called Goolwa. One of the barrages, extending for 2200 feet, will include the navigable pass and the lock for the whole scheme. The excavation involved has been about 33,000 cubic yards.

Inspecting the construction work on these barrages, Thomas Paterson, Minister for the Interior, declared that all of these schemes under the agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia would probably be completed within the sum provided—each of the three states contributing an approximately equal amount.

The entire program embraces 23 works in the three states, 14 having been completed. The remaining nine are in active construction and should be finished in two or three seasons. The cost of the five barrages which are being built at the Murray mouth near the sea has now been increased from $2,745,000 to $3,735,000. The variation from the original design is due to the decision to erect long barrages across two channels which in flood time carry about half of the full volume. The barrages there will have openings of 2000 and 4000 feet.

Farm Security Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—In an article in Occupations—The Vocational Guidance Magazine—Dean Paul W. Chapman of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture states his belief that there will be a stabilized or enlarged number of workers on the farms of the nation in the future.

In order for the farm population of the country to remain at its present level, Dean Chapman points out, one-fourth of all the young men who attain their majority each year must enter farming vocations.

The author lists five reasons for his belief that the sufficient number will elect farming as their vocation:

"(1) A higher standard of living that will permit more of our people to enjoy an adequate diet; (2) a government policy that will extend to farming a portion of the benefits that industry has enjoyed under tariff protection; (3) the decentralization of industry that will permit part-time farming; (4) the retention of the American market for the American farmer; and (5) the increased use of farm products in industry."

The greatest advantage that farming has to offer youth as compared with non-farm occupations, according to Dean Chapman, is security. "The greatest disadvantage," he adds, "is the capital required for efficient participation."

The author concludes the article by stating that although few farmers are likely to become wealthy, the same thing is true of other occupations. He says: "More and more, I believe, we will cease to think of the presidency or a million dollars as attainable objectives, and become more and more interested in freedom, personal satisfaction, and security as preferable aims. To those who may be motivated by these worthy goals, farming has something unique to offer."

Moses Declines Post On Planning Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Robert Moses, whose record as a state and city commissioner of parks and parkways has made him a ranking figure in this field in the nation, today had removed himself from consideration as chairman of the new city planning commission which, under the revised charter, will be one of the most vital units in the civic alignment here. Mr. Moses already fills a long list of offices besides his primary posts, for he is also chairman of the Triborough Bridge, Henry Hudson Parkway, and Marine Parkway authorities, and executive officer of the New York City 1939 World Fair's commission.

The planning commission chairmanship is a $15,000 a year position as head of a five-member body appointed by the Mayor, with its major trust the charting of a master plan for the entire functioning of the city's development.

Mr. Moses' name had been linked confidently to the direction of the new body, but he refused to make himself a candidate with the statement today:

"I'd rather do what I'm doing."

Anti-Picketing Drive Protested By C.I.O. Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Mayor LaGuardia and members of the New York City judiciary today had before them formal notice of a union front here against "the current drive" to curb picketing. It was contained in a resolution setting up a council of Committee for Industrial Organization unions "in defense of the rights of all working people and representing 500,000 C. I. O. unionists in New York City."

Spokesmen for 25 of the committee's units took the action following the first arrests to be made in a case of mass picketing here since the Court of Appeals ruling this week giving the judicial definition of "peaceful picketing." Police arrested 42 men and three women outside an Eighth Avenue restaurant of the Horn and Hardart chain where they had been marching and shouting pleas for non-patronage.

Subsequently at regional headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization union representatives formulated their protest, pledging legal, financial and moral aid to any labor organization "which finds itself now or in the future the special object of attack in this anti-picketing campaign." A steering committee, headed by Allan S. Haywood, regional director, was instructed to further the council-making plan for a report early next month.

Besides the Mayor, those to receive copies of the resolution included the Kings County Grand Jury which recently recommended that picketing be limited to persons employed in the picketed establishment; Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, who issued a modified injunction in a newspaper labor dispute when strikers picketed an advertiser; the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, and the 26 members of the new City Council.

Woman Appointed To Major British Civil Service Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Miss Myra Curtis has been appointed assistant secretary and director of Women's Establishments—a post which places her in control of over 70,000 women civil servants.

Miss Curtis is the third woman to accept this post, which was founded in 1920, and she succeeds Miss Hilda Martindale, who has retired recently.

She is not new to the civil service. Early in the World War—it was in 1915—she began her work under the Government in the War Trade Intelligence Department. From there she was drafted to the Ministry of Food and, passing the competition for the administrative class held in 1922, she was appointed to the Ministry of Pensions. Two years later, she became a superintendent in the Savings Bank Department of the Post Office. By 1934, she was a principal in the secretary's office. Now, in 1937, she finds herself in charge of a post which has been described as "one of the most responsible in Whitehall."

Italy to Continue Marconi's Research Into War Devices

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP)—Premier Mussolini announced Dec. 9 at a Senate memorial service for Guglielmo Marconi that the inventor's work on war devices would be continued.

The Duce's words recalled the popular belief at the start of the Ethiopian war that Marconi had discovered some new weapon widely described as a "death ray" which would give Italy military supremacy.

United States Ambassador William Phillips was among notables attending the service.

"Marconi conducted experiments of a military character in the vicinity of Rome, at which I was present," the Duce said. "He kept me informed periodically of the result of these experiments.

"We are at the beginning of a road which will be pursued. Everything Marconi left undone will be continued."

Post Office of Farley Boyhood to Be Closed

GRASSY POINT, N. Y., Dec. 11 (AP)—Hard times have forced the closing of the old post office where Postmaster General James A. Farley received his first ideas of politics.

Vincent Hannigan, postmaster-storekeeper, a Farley appointee, tacked up a notice that the 103-year-old post office would close next Wednesday. Mr. Hannigan explained he had declined to continue the office because the volume of business was too small. "My pay for the past year was less than $50," he said. The town expects to get rural free delivery.

Mr. Farley, who was born at Grassy Point, as a boy collected the family mail at the post office, then the gathering place of local politicians. The barefoot boy was an interested listener at the discussions.

Butter First With A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Butter still comes before substitutes with the American Federation of Labor, according to Charles L. Hill, chairman of its department of agriculture and markets, who sent a telegram to this effect to Henry Ohl Jr., president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor during the recent convention in Denver. His telegram stated that the federation favors the use of butter rather than substitutes and that a resolution proposing repeal of the oleo tax was refused introduction under convention rules.

A Man in the News

William (Bill) H. Egan
Station Master Extraordinary

Royalty and Presidents Glad to Know 'Bill'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It probably hasn't changed at all, the man who is known to thousands upon thousands of the traveling public as Bill Egan, but not long ago the Pennsylvania Railroad made him general station master in charge of all Pennsylvania railroad stations. He earned it. He went to work for the Pennsylvania in 1888 as a brakeman. A few years later he was a freight train conductor. Then they gave him a passenger train to conduct. He made a good job of it and pretty soon there was something about the strapping Irish-Scotsman that made the railroad officials think it would be a good thing to make him station master which they did, in 1909.

In those days there wasn't any Pennsylvania Station and the railroad had its station on West 23rd Street. When he became station master Bill Egan took a furnished room in West 34th Street, and he still lives in the same house; it is very simple, but he doesn't need anything more elaborate because he spends most of his time at the station anyway.

A Bit of Personal Attention

One of the first distinguished passengers he remembers is August Belmont; Mr. Belmont came dashing home from a trip one day with a mountain of luggage and a good deal of concern that somehow all or most of it would get lost before he could get it out of the station. Bill Egan was standing around seeing what he could do for the passing world, and he went and got a handcart and personally put the Belmont luggage aboard and saw it safely into cabs for the trip.

"Hm-mm—mm—," said Mr. Belmont. "Quite a good job you made of all that. Here." And he held out a $20 gold piece to Egan.

"Thanks, no," said Bill Egan. "I've done no more for you than I'd do for anyone passing through."

Mr. Belmont liked Bill Egan and used to stop in the station to pass the time of day with him.

Early in the proceedings bill Egan decided on a standard of dress for himself in the business of welcoming distinguished passengers at their trains. Out away and top hat for royalty. Pearl gray hat for ladies. Navy blue for statesmen and financiers. And he has a mahogany walking stick that is his pet accessory.

Hello to Prince of Wales

When the Prince of Wales came to New York there was a fine uproar. No one around the station knew whether to back up or fall down or what. Bill Egan settled that, as a plain man settles all matters of importance—with common sense. When the Prince arrived he went up to him and said, "Hello, Prince. My name is Egan." And the Prince said, "Egan, you're my kind of man. Can I ride in one of your engines?"

People wanting to ride in engines cause railroad people a lot of bother and worry, but Bill Egan was going out on Long Island with the Prince and his party, just to make sure everything went smoothly, so he said, "Sure," and the Prince and several other members of his party rode through the tunnel in the engine—the Prince driving the engine some of the way. "That was fine," said the Prince. "Wish I could do it all the way to Washington."

Admiral Beatty used to like to stop in and chat with Bill Egan. Once when he was in this country on matters of importance, his naval aide got frightened they'd miss the train, and came into Egan's office, saluted and said, "'Fraid it's time to go, Sir." Admiral Beatty laughed and said, "Stop fussing; Bill Egan isn't going to let me miss my train."

Many Notable Friendships

Calvin Coolidge used to like to stop and see Bill Egan, or have Bill come aboard the train to see him. In 1922, when he went up to Bath, Maine, to the wedding of Walter Edge, he wired Bill Egan to come along with him. Later Bill Egan went to Paris, and Mr. Edge was Ambassador then. As quickly as he got to his hotel, the Ambassador was on the wire. "Come on up for dinner; can't wait to see you," he said. "Sorry," said Bill, "but I promised some other people. How'd it be if I brought them all along to your place afterward?" And the Ambassador said, "Sure, that'd be grand; we'll expect you as soon as you can get here."

Bill Egan's office in the Pennsylvania Station is lined with autographed photographs of distinguished friends with whom he has come in contact because they were traveling and he was station master. He's been with the railroad 50 years and he's earned the right to retire. But catch Bill Egan getting very far away from the Pennsylvania Station unless they pried him away. Too much fun seeing who's taking trains today.

News Crowds Ads Off Front Page Of Melbourne Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—After appearing with advertisements on its front page for nearly 91 years, the Argus, Victoria's senior morning newspaper, has switched to front-page news. It won a medal for general excellence from the University of Missouri's school of journalism in 1934.

The front-page change is the second major surprise the Argus has given Melbourne in a little more than a year. On the ninetieth anniversary of publication, preliminary arrangements were made for the flotation of a £1,000,000 company which acquired the paper from the family firm in whose name it had been conducted for 88 years.

The Argus was founded by a William Kerr in 1846 but four years later Edward Wilson bought it for £300. Victoria's population then was about 40,000 and the Argus absorbed several competitors. In 1852, Mr. Wilson took in Lauchlan Mackinnon, as partner, and the firm Wilson and Mackinnon began its long career. Gold was discovered and Argus circulation jumped from 3100 to more than 20,000.

Mr. Wilson retired in 1857 and when he passed on in 1872, he left his estate, except for some bequests and legacies, to be managed by trustees for charity. More than £1,000,000 was distributed by the Wilson trust. Mr. Mackinnon was succeeded by a cousin of the same name; his son, also a Lauchlan Mackinnon, carried on the interests of his family until 1934 and three sons remain with the new proprietors.

White House Group Is Told of Feeding Spanish Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—How American money is being collected and used to feed Spanish children made homeless by the war is to be described today at a White House tea with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as hostess.

The story will be told by Prof. Patrick M. Malin, vice-chairman of the American Friends Service Committee and head of its Spanish child feeding mission who has recently been in Spain organizing feeding stations between the fighting lines.

At the suggestion of Dr. Clarence Pickett, of the Friends Service Committee, and Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Mrs. Roosevelt agrees to invite government officials and other specially interested persons to the White House for a report and a discussion.

The President's wife emphasized that the work done by the Quakers has been non-partisan, since children in Loyalist and Insurgent territory have both been fed.

Japanese Cruiser Aids Dollar Liner

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Navy announced today that a Japanese cruiser had taken 200 first-class passengers from the Dollar liner President Hoover, aground on shoals off the southern tip of the island of Formosa, to Hayake Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 (AP)—A message received by Dollar Line officials from Capt. George Yardley said that all aboard the vessel were safe. The ship ran aground nose first, causing some damage forward, but was afloat aft.

The line's headquarters here said that the President Hoover was carrying 650 passengers and had a crew of 408.

En route from Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, to Manila, the liner was undertaking for the first time, company officials said, to make the trip via the "outside passage"—to the east instead of the west of Formosa. She was taking this route because she was behind schedule.

Architect Meets Demands of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A $1,000,000 state building is to be erected here as another unit in a system which, as far as completed, houses the Department of Public Works and the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Announcement of plans was made by Gov. Frank F. Merriam, who said that money is available through transfers of funds voted in the last legislature.

The block-long, four-story office building, facing Capitol Park, will accommodate the Department of Vocational and Professional Standards, and probably the Veterans' Board and the state Equalization Board's tax collection and liquor control divisions.

Deputy State Architect Wesley Daniels said that contracts will probably be let about Jan. 1, and that something like a year will be required for construction.

The state has purchased an unused California National Bank building in down-town Sacramento for $200,000, which is said to have originally cost $1,000,000, and after the first of the year it will house all treasury and finance offices there.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FLORIDA, Hollywood—Attractive, completely furnished, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, fireplace, piano, radio, electrically equipped kitchen; large garage; reasonable. Full particulars write Mrs. Nora Walsh, P. O. Box 595.

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WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — 8 rooms, newly decorated, completely furnished; kitchen electrically equipped; beautiful shrubbery; price reasonable. W. R. Holland, 230 Almeria Road.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

FOOD broker would like to represent packer or manufacturer in Chicago and Cook County area. For particulars write H. A. Finn, Dietrich Warehouse, 1455 W. 37th St., Chicago.

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ANNOUNCING Carlana Shelled Pecans: Large whole halves, 5 lbs $2.70, 10 lbs. $5.10, 15 lbs. $7.35, 25 lbs. $11.00; we pay all postage or express if money order or check accompanies order; all shipments guaranteed; order now! CARLANA ACRES, Ocean Springs, Miss.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

FLORIDA, MIAMI BEACH, 1041 West Ave.—Beautiful 1 or 2 bedroom apartments, completed January 1; reasonable. LAMPE, Wellington Hotel, N. Y. C.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—New, modernistic, completely furn.; accommodate 4; $150 monthly; special season rate; Christian Scientists preferred. 501 2nd St., South.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER wanted—Must be a Christian Scientist, not under 50, good plain cook; two adults; fair pay, excellent home; references required and given; Boston suburbs. Box 97-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BABSON PARK, Fla.—Comfortably furnished home, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; sunny porches; high elevation overlooking lake and groves; also bungalow. Miss Mary Cody, Cody Villa.

HOUSES TO LET

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Ocean Court Cottages, overlooking world-famous beach; new, modern, heat, light, completely furnished; rates, day or season. 2200 S. Atlantic Ave. J. G. Membery, Box 3746.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FLORIDA—Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $20 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance; on Cape Cod until after New Year's. Address MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal, Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

PIANOS FOR SALE

MASON & Hamlin Grand for sale; like new; no dealers. Tel. Com. 9724. (Boston).

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1601 Mass. Ave.—Newly redecorated and newly furnished rooms, suitable for business men; near the Christian Science church.

MIAMI, FLA.—Light airy rooms in refined home; beautiful residential section; convenient to tearooms and beach. 845 N. E. 83 St.

N. Y. CITY, 9 West 68th St.—Sunny, large well-appointed; refined surroundings, adjacent church, park view; references. Trafalgar 7-1775.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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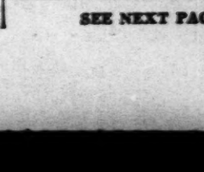

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FORT LAUDERDALE

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

Hotpoint Refrigerators
Appliances—Contracting—Repairs
GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.
304-306 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 501

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

SUNSHINE
Tailors and Cleaners
Custom Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
Prop., J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS, for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.
K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

Spooner & Englehart
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant.
PHONE 282

PHONE 60
Terry Beauty Salon
Guaranteed
PERMANENT WAVES
Shampoo, Finger Wave, Manicure
Martha Magaha, Mgr. 2207 Broadway

HOLLYWOOD

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
and other
HOME APPLIANCES
NORFLEET PLUMBING CO.
2036 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0742
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Dress Up for the Gay, Formal Season Ahead
TUXEDOS
In Rich Black and Midnight Blue **$25.00**
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
211 Laura Street and
St. Petersburg, Fla.

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 22465
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Collins Grocery
INCORPORATED
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
Only the Best in Foods
Phone 7-9259

Mary's Hat Shop
Individual Millinery
Also Remodeling
161 S. E. First St., Urmey Hotel Bldg.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 6th St.

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
STRELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 3-0613
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Stephens Restaurant
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
38 West Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

RAILEY-MILAN, Inc.
Hardware, Building Material
Housefurnishings
27-39 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Av. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY SALON
Where Individual Service Is Given
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
231 Halcyon Arcade No. 4
Miami, Florida

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION
ICE CREAM
Phone 1-2411

KLINE'S
Food Center
195 N. W. 36th Street
Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Lloyd's
FURNITURE COMPANY
Homefurnishings
Tropical Furniture for Tropical Homes
Orange Ave. at Marks

Morgan's
FORMERLY SWANS
Shoes, Dry Goods,
Men's and Boys' Clothing
39-43 W. Church

Town & Country Shop
SMART CLOTHES
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.
Phone 8781 Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.

Trust capable hands with your beauty problems. • Individuality in arranging coiffures. • Permanents.
VENABLE Beauty Shoppe
35 East Concord Avenue

Fred Kagi's
BEAUTY SALON
If your hair is not becoming to you—you should be coming to us.
Phone 7327 9 Autrey Arcade

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

49 W. Concord, nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176
We Appreciate Your Business
Otis Mote Men's Wear
Men's Furnishings and Made-to-Measure Clothes
142 No. Orange Ave. Orlando, Fla.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER-SUPPLY CO.
Mills and Nebraska
Roofing—Paints
ORLANDO PHONE 3112

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

Sears
The Store for Christmas Savings

NEWELL ELECTRIC CO.
INCORPORATED
WIRING and REPAIRS
Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
PHONE 9648 59 E. PINE ST.

Hart Swalstead
Jeweler
San Juan Hotel Building
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

The Christmas Store for Smarter Gifts
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

PALM BEACH

TURNER'S RESTAURANTS
Geneva Plus
Turner's Palm Beach Fla.
"IT'S IN THE FOOD"

CURTIS-DURYEA
Notions, Knitting, Novelties
7 Via Parigi Palm Beach
Specializing in Individual Designing of Knitwear

SARASOTA

MILADY'S
Beauty Salon
"Bonat"
Permanent Waving
Fla. Theater Bldg. Phone 2148

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Plants

CAMBRIDGE GLASS POTTERY
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 Main Street

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

Ruth Shoppe
DRESSES—Hats—Accessories
Moderately Priced
DRESSMAKING
122 S. Pineapple Ave. Arcade Bldg.

LA MODE
"Where quality comes first, price next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets—Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
351 MAIN ST. "Meet me at La Mode"

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

Good morning everybody
Old Dutch Cleanser
318 Main Street Phone 2299

Lightfoot Printing Company
PRINTING
364 W. 11TH ST. Telephone 7157

410 MAIN STREET PHONE 6707
The Electric Co.
"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electrical Contracting

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

Williams Stationery Co.
The Largest Selection of Christmas Cards in the City
GIFTS—STATIONERY—LOAN LIBRARY
ROYAL—UNDERWOOD—CORONA
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
Sales and Service 325 Main Street

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Signs
Craglin Sign Co.

TREE-T'-YOU
BRAND
tree ripened, nature colored Delicious Oranges, Seedless Grapefruit by the bushel or packed. Mail orders filled.
MIDWAY GROVES
Old Bradenton Road

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 18TH AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5078
Under same management

Willson-Chase
A Modern Department Store
Full of Useful and Attractive Holiday Gifts

Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 348 Central Avenue

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 85.103

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CRAIGHEAD BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ELM STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Shop at **Sears** Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

W. E. FROST
Quality Merchandise — Justly Priced
With Guarantee of Quality
Paints . . . Builders' Hardware
516 Clematis Phone 4951

W. E. FROST
LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
Lumber and Building Material
TEL. 8161

Morgan Stationery Co.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12
Authorized Sales and Service
BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach
Over 20 Years Continuous Service
Tel. 5173

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4040

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366
Open Daily 6-8 Sundays 12-2—4-8

Maxwell House Dining Room
Home Cooking, Southern Style
Fried Chicken and Waffles Specialty
805 South Olive Ave. Tel. 8787
West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 5676

INSURANCE
B. D. COLE INC.
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

WAGG, Inc.
Over 25 years' experience in all phases of Florida Real Estate Business and Insurance.
West Palm Beach Florida

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
FRIED CHICKEN and WAFFLES
SIZZLING STEAKS
SEA FOOD FRESH VEGETABLES
Quality Food Harmonious Surroundings
Phone 7705

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

OLIVE AT FERN
FERN GRILL
FULL COURSE MEALS
40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
Sea Food, Steaks, Chops
LUNCHEON—DINNER

MARY FROEHLICH
BEAUTY CULTURE
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving
210 Datura St. Phone 8242
West Palm Beach, Fla.

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
Furniture — Refrigerators
Florence Ranges
Radios
119 So. Poinsettia Ave. Tel. 6254
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Ann's
Home of Good Foods
700 So. Dixie
Tel. 4580
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

Phone 2144 Cor. 2nd and Ave. A., N. W.
Free Delivery
RUNKLE GROCERY, INC.
Quality First—Then Service
FANCY and IMPORTED GROCERIES
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

The Winter Haven Book Store
272 Central Avenue, West
Gifts, Christmas Cards and Wrappings — Books — Office Supplies—Stationery
Mail Orders Filled L. Donald Roby, Mgr.

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven—Auburndale

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

Fostoria for Christmas!
When You Give Glass
Now at Special Introductory prices
REED CANDLE STUDIO
WINTER HAVEN FLORIDA

PUBLIX STORES
INC.

FARLEY ELECTRIC
Electrical Contractor
REPAIRS
Many beautiful electrical appliances for gifts
WINTER HAVEN, FLA. Tel. 25281

BALFOUR BROS.
HARDWARE
Paints and Oils, Radios, Sporting Goods
Norge Refrigerators, Stoves
House Furnishings
Winter Haven, Florida

Juhler's
Headquarters for Beautiful Underwear
Made by
BARBIZON
VANITY FAIR
and
KICKERNICK

FREDERICK and ANDERSON
MEN'S WEAR
Winter Haven, Fla.

MISS L. M. NELSON
Registered
REAL ESTATE BROKER
High Class Properties
Homes, Lots, Business Properties
Tung Oil and Citrus Groves
LINGER ARCADE PHONE 26672

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0571
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP **HOUSE PAINT**
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 6789

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 8738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

For all lines of
FIRE and CASUALTY INSURANCE
Call
HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 2931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

SHOP **The Union**
MACON'S CHRISTMAS STORE
417 Cherry Street

"One Price to Everybody"
APPROPRIATE GIFTS
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
458-460 CHERRY STREET

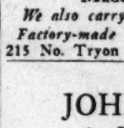
GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Mann Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

MULBERRY MARKET
"Everything Good to Eat"
Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry
Groceries - Produce
Prompt Delivery
Tels. 4121—4122 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

LOOK YOUR BEST
Cula Coyle Beauty Shop
Expert Beauticians
All Work Guaranteed
Phone 6338 520 Washington Ave.


Gill's Bread and Banby Bread

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

"DUPREES STOP AND SHOP"
204 NORTH TRYON
Special Ten Pounds
Fancy Georgia Pecans, $1.50
Mail orders filled.

REED'S
3 De Luxe Food Stores
1603 S. Boulevard—707 Providence Rd.
New Super de Luxe, 1414 E. Morehead
"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

BEN F. FAVELL, Inc.
Shoe and Luggage Repairing
Genuine Leather Luggage Made to Order
We also carry a complete line of Factory-made Aeroplane Luggage
215 No. Tryon Tele. 3-7105

Call
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
COAL
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

NELSON PAGE, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
200 N. Tryon St. Tel. 2-2033

European Local Classified

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
VOLUME III, "The Art of Singing," by M. Delle Sedie. Text in three languages, French, Italian, English. Apply Palmer, c/o Mrs. Young, Mill House, Milford, Nr. Godalming, Surrey, England.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(C. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1420

NORWAY

OSLO
Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisersalong)
Nedre Slottgt 8, Oslo Tel. 36361

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 89
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg - och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 31. Tel. 612935, 612360
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Order your Corsets, Corselets, Brassieres, Underwear, etc., at the Corsetiere
Mrs. LOVA BODIN
Inedalsgatan 3 Tel. 53 68 55

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Myrstedts Mattbörs
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GOTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freistrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

FRAU P. DICK
Ladies' Hats
Aeschenvorstadt 46

Pelze
B. ELSE A.G.
Spalenberg 20 Tel. 47.021
(Furs)

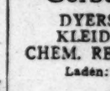
SCHIRME
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. O. Marken
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

NAVILLE & CIE, A. G.
Stationery, Books
Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof. M.B.K.G.

BERNE

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen, Uebernahme ganzer Bauten.
AM BERN
(BUILDER)

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
51, SPITALGASSE 51 Tel. 23.434
(BUTCHER)


Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

A smart Coat or Costume
An elegant Day or Evening Gown
ARE SIGNED
Couture Nora
Marktgasse 51, Berne Tel. 26.067

MEYER-MÜLLER-COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MODERN
PRINTING
in one or more colours
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE.
Monbijoustrasse 12. Tel. 24.638

Gerber - Schönthal
DYERS and CLEANERS
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Brettenrainplatz 37
Predigtstrasse 58
Rytligässchen 3
TEL. 21.597

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes.
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.

O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19. Tel. 27.516

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

E. Guggenbühl
Gardening and Flower Shop
Herrengasse 19
Tel. 21.421 Telegr. Blumenzyt.

CIOLINA au CIEL
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.128
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. 34.231

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G., BERNE
Marktgasse - Amthausgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES AND CHILDREN'S TOYS
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS - - FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

STEUBLE-WISSLER
Parfumerie: Kramgasse 23
Studio de Beaute: Rymligässchen 4, 1st floor
(Perfumery and Beauty Parlour)

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—Radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 64
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel Burger & Jacobi, etc.

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

SALON DE CORSET
L. Müller
SPITALGASSE 14
TEL. 32.055

PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 54
TEL. 21.553

SCHAERER & CIE
MARKTGASSE 63
BESTECKE und TAFELGERÄTE
(Knives, Forks and Spoons)

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. 22.331

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

E. HELLER-SICKERT
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel

47 BAHNHOFSTRASSE

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Regenschirme, Schürzen, Damenunterwäsche, Kinderartikel
4 Jahreszeiten
M. Kurth—Neuengasse 43—Tel. 3036
Umbrellas, Underwear, etc.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories
Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie.
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
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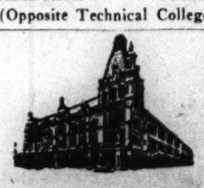

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Boyer an Excellent Napoleon

Blossoms on Broadway (Paramount)—Faded, wilted and a good deal the worse for hot-house forcing. New York girl impersonates "Death Valley Cora" Keene, a loud lady who is supposed to own a gold mine. The whole incredible business is supposed to be enormously funny, but isn't. Weber and Fields and Rufe Davis strive to redeem it. Edward Arnold, Shirley Ross, John Trent.—Adults and young people.

Conquest (MGM)—Charles Boyer gives a memorable performance as Napoleon in a film play which weaves the love story of the Corsican and Countess Marie Walewska into the background of battle campaigns. Splendidly produced, perhaps a little self-conscious and a little heavy at times, it is, nevertheless, compelling drama. The script is particularly well written and the cast throughout deserve high praise. Greta Garbo, Reginald Owen, Henry Stephenson, Alan Marshal, Dame May Whitty, Vladimir Sokoloff, Maria Ouspenskaya, Claude Gillingwater, George Houston.—Adults and mature young people.

High Flyers (RKO)—Sixty minutes of nonsense by Wheeler and Woolsey as nitwit aviators who become innocently involved in a gem theft plot. Enjoyment of this harmless little musical farce will depend upon how susceptible you are to the Wheeler-Woolsey combine. Lupe Velez, Marjorie Lord.—Family.

Love From a Stranger (United Artists)—Well acted but slow-paced melodrama of a homicidal maniac who fascinates rich women, marries them and then strangles them. There are some definitely exciting moments but this film has not nearly the brooding terror of "Night Must Fall," an earlier picture dealing with the same subject. Ann Harding, Basil Rathbone, Binnie Hale, Bruce Seton, Jean Cadell.—Adults.

She Married an Artist (Columbia)—Helen Westley, becomes a mighty flustered housekeeper trying to contend with the erratic comings and goings of John Boles, a temperamental artist, and with one of the more irrational comedy plots of the season. She doesn't marry him, though. Lull Deste does. The film is fairly amusing.—Adults and young people.

Stage Door (RKO)—Hollywood gives a fresh touch to the story of young actresses struggling for a career in the theater. The film, which contains comedy, pathos, and tragedy, is excellently acted by a large cast of young women. Katharine Hepburn, a wealthy neophyte, gets the part for which Andrea Leeds had been waiting for two years, and gives an unexpectedly brilliant performance when she learns that the other girl has committed suicide. One of the best films of the year. Ginger Rogers (excellent), Adolphe Menjou, Lucille Ball, Gail Patrick, Constance Collier.—Adults and young people.

Submarine D-1 (Warner Bros.)—An excellent occupational melodrama. The usual feud between two sailors, their rivalry for a girl, and scenes of shore-leaves roughhouse are not overlooked, but Director Lloyd Bacon has also concerned himself with the more instructive matters of submarine training, scenes representing actual classroom and laboratory work are decidedly interesting. Need we say that there is a collision during maneuvers and a last-minute rescue? The photography, trick and otherwise, is marvelous. Pat O'Brien, George Brent, Wayne Morris, Frank McHugh, Doris Weston.—Adults and young people.

Wine, Women, and Horses (Warner Bros.)—Minor and unsavory yarn about a gambler who marries a country girl, cannot resist the lure of the tracks, so divorces her and goes back to his old life. Decency is made the villain which martyrs a "good sport." Barton MacLane, Ann Sheridan.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Heidi," "Tales From the Vienna Woods," "100 Men and a Girl," "Life Begins in College," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous."

Adults and Young People: "The Awful Truth" (mature), "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "There Goes the Groom," "Vogues of 1938," "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Protection for Cards

When a man in Los Angeles had to replace his driving license for the third time recently, because it had worn out, he decided to investigate the possibilities of having it encased, permanently, in a transparent covering.

Not finding what he wanted on the market, he consulted a celluloid manufacturer. Sheets of transparent, flame-proof material were laid on both sides of the card, and under pressure, they were melted together, forming a transparent case from which the card could not be removed, and which protected it from alteration.

When friends expressed a desire for similar protection for their cards, he decided to commercialize his idea. Today he is devoting full time to the new line and has a rapidly growing business. A telephone company, a lodge group, and a labor union recently placed large orders for the convenience of their employees and members.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

The end of the week brings the more difficult cryptogram, although this contains no unusual words. Its brevity adds to its difficulty. As indicated, it is a quotation, and the author's name is included:

"FRANKLR IN BRFENFJ MXYI

ZNC NCOXI; BRFENFJ MGIXNCI

EYGK MXYI ZNC BFNJGAR."—

*QRSTYJGS *EFYSUKGS.

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter-division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

TAME) CNROPI (IOT
TAME

PIPOP
MTNNE

OOTPI
OEPME

OPII

Letter Changing

This is shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing MOON to STAR in 6 moves.

Meantime, the 12-move change on PLAY to GOLF continues to bring lower scores—two different 6-move plays coming from Oakland and San Francisco, Calif. So far, the score seems tied at 6 moves.

How Much Did Each Earn?

A carpenter and 2 helpers together earned $15 a day. How much did each earn if the carpenter earned 4 times as much as each helper?

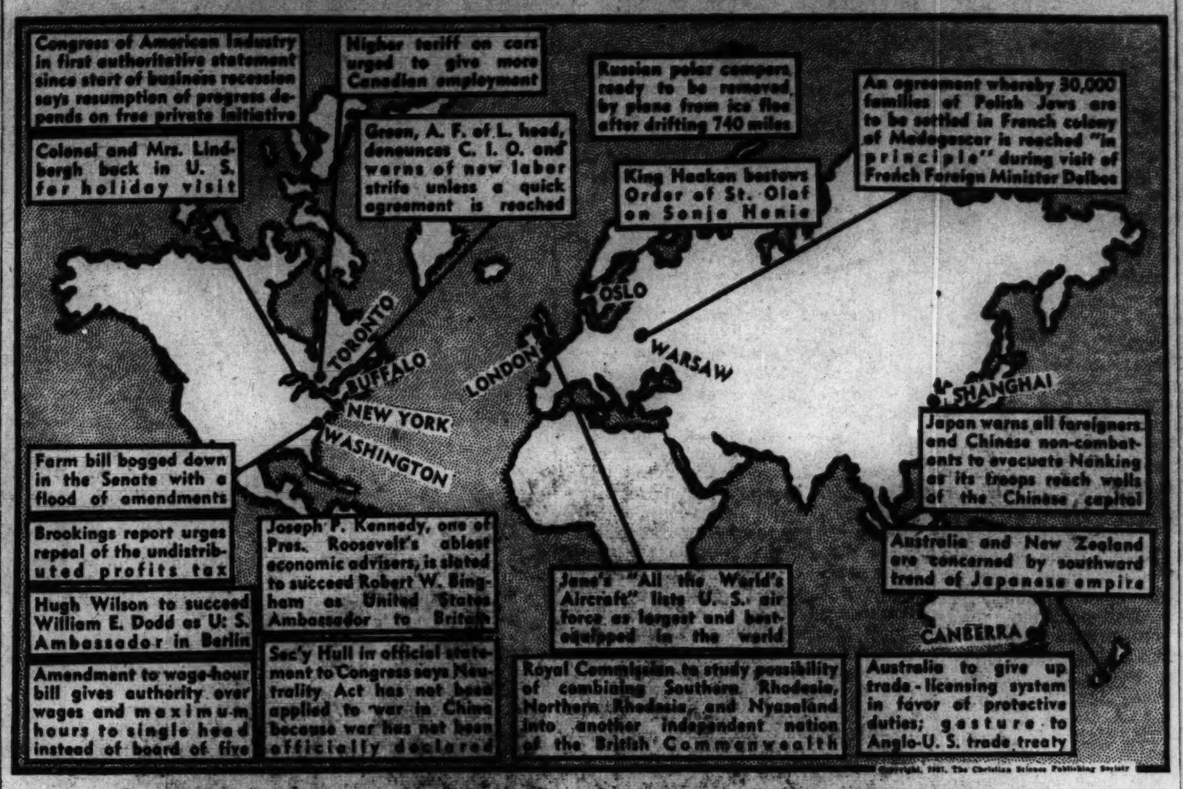
Adjoining States

Each of the states listed in the left-hand column below touches at some point one of the states listed in the right-hand column. An example is indicated. Try pairing off the others:

1	Maine	Minnesota	
2	Rhode Island	Arizona	
3	Pennsylvania	New Hampshire	1
4	Tennessee	Wyoming	
5	Wisconsin	Virginia	
6	Washington	Connecticut	
7	New Mexico	Missouri	
8	Louisiana	New Jersey	
9	Maryland	Oregon	
10	Montana	Arkansas	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Congress of American Industry in first authoritative statement since start of business recession says resumption of progress depends on free private initiative
Higher tariff on cars urged to give more Canadian employment
Russian polar campers ready to be removed by plane from ice floe after drifting 740 miles
An agreement whereby 30,000 families of Polish Jews are to be settled in French colony of Madagascar is reached "in principle" during visit of French Foreign Minister Delbos
Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh back in U. S. for holiday visit
Green, A. F. of L. head, denounces C. I. O. and warns of new labor strife unless a quick agreement is reached
King Haakon bestows Order of St. Olaf on Sonja Henie
TORONTO
BUFFALO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
OSLO
WARSAW
SHANGHAI
Farm bill bogged down in the Senate with a flood of amendments
Brookings report urges repeal of the undistributed profits tax
Hugh Wilson to succeed William E. Dodd as U. S. Ambassador to Berlin
Amendment to wage-hour bill gives authority over wages and maximum hours to single head instead of board of five
Joseph P. Kennedy, one of Pres. Roosevelt's ablest economic advisers, is slated to succeed Robert W. Bingham as United States Ambassador to Britain
Sec'y Hull in official statement to Congress says Neutrality Act has not been applied to war in China because war has not been officially declared
Japan warns all foreigners and Chinese non-combatants to evacuate Nanking as its troops reach walls of the Chinese capital
June's "All the World's Aircraft" lists U. S. air force as largest and best-equipped in the world
Australia and New Zealand are concerned by southward trend of Japanese empire
CANBERRA
Royal Commission to study possibility of combining Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland into another independent nation of the British Commonwealth
Australia to give up trade-licensing system in favor of protective duties; gesture to Anglo-U. S. trade treaty

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Quotation for Today

DO NOT make things impossible for yourself in such a way as to make them uncomfortable for others.—Chinese Proverb.

In Lighter Vein

Brief

Author (in letter): "I am a very quick worker. I got through the enclosed article in an hour and thought nothing of it."

Editor (replying): "I got through your article in half the time, and thought just the same."—Montreal Star.

The Comedown

Grumbler: "Why, the sleeves of this coat are a mile too long."

Tailor: "How much shall I take off, sir?"

Grumbler: "Oh, about half an inch."—Passon's.

Grand Opera and Music

They still take it seriously in Scotland. The index of a recent book catalogue issued by John Smith & Son, Glasgow, lists—

Sports and Pastimes..... P. 118
Golf ..... P. 119

—Toronto Star

The Difference

Rastus: "Ah's sure advanced in de pas' couple ob years."

Mose: "How's dat?"

Rastus: "Well, two years ago Ah was called a lazy loafer, and now Ah's called an unfortunate victim oo de unemployment sitcheeyashun."—Montreal Star.

Daily Anecdote

Socrates' Philosophy

Socrates was frequently ill-used by those who disagreed with him, and one time was kicked in public. When someone expressed surprise that he should take this so quietly, Socrates answered, "Should I have taken the law of a donkey, supposing that he had kicked me?"

On another occasion he showed the small claim which physical needs had upon him: Seeing a multitude of goods exposed for sale, he said, "How many things I can do without!"

Odds and Ends

Thunder

The sound of thunder seldom is heard at a distance greater than 20 miles away, according to the United States Weather Bureau.

Little Power Plants

Electric eels found exclusively in the Amazon River, which grow as much as eight feet in length, are capable of generating from 75 to 500 volts.

'Sh-h! What's That?'

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. S. S. Bennett, Piedmont, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Picture Men

Cape Town, S. Africa

Toc H is an organization for Christian fellowship and social service, which had its origin in the World War—its title being derived from the army signaler's term for "T. H."—short for "Talbot House," a residence near the front which served as a club and a church for soldiers.

Some Toc H workers in Cape Town are bringing great joy to the orphanages of the Cape Peninsula. They periodically go round giving miniature cinema shows to the little inmates, who, a long time ahead, look forward to the coming of the "picture men."

When one of these shows is on, it is an immense treat for anyone to hear the joyful whoops and cheers of the children, as, with eyes all asparkle, they watch the antics of their favorite comedians.

What They Say

Loyal

"Catalonia has nothing except bullets to exchange with Franco."—Señor Companys.

Labor Note

"No one can point to a Labor Minister who has failed at his job."—J. R. Clynes.

Well?

"I'll start worrying about the fans when the fans stop worrying about me."—Robert Taylor.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Christmas Is Coming, Tra La, Tra La*

By Le Pelley

Hmmmm — STILL NO SNOW!
BUD — IT LOOKS VERY MUCH AS IF WE ARE NOT GOING TO HAVE A "WHITE" CHRISTMAS...!
AND — SPEAKING OF CHRISTMAS... I'M RATHER BROKE, FINANCIALLY
BROKE! HUMPH! FINANCIALLY I AM SHATTERED INTO TEENY WEENIE PIECES !!!!
SOMETHING TELLS ME, THAT, WITH NO SNOW AND NO MONEY THERE WILL BE A SEVERE TEST OF MY CHRISTMAS SPIRIT!
CUT OUTS
AND HERE SOMEONE FOUND A CHEF'S HAT AND PASTED IT ON. BUT NO COOKING CAME WITH THIS CONTRIBUTION !!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Speaks*

By The Hagers

"I'LL CLEAR YOUR WALK OF SNOW AND ICE." SAID AUNT MATILDA, "YOU ARE NICE"
OUTSIDE, I MARVELLED HOW A STORM COULD, MAGICALLY, PLAIN THINGS TRANSFORM
UNTIL A PARTHENON STOOD WHERE, THE DAY BEFORE, WERE FENCE POSTS BARE.
I WOKE UP WHEN A VOICE SAID, "OH, IS THAT THE WAY YOU SHOVEL SNOW?"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adhesion, cohesion—These words are normally pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *ad-he'-zhun* and *co-he'-zhun;* but when they are used close together and in contrast, emphasis should be given to the first (dissimilar) syllable of the second word; as *"ad-he'-zhun* and *co'-he-zhun.* . . ."

Both "adhesion" and "cohesion" agree in the idea of sticking fast, but disagree as to the manner and result of sticking. "Adhesion" (Latin *ad,* "to," and *haerere,* "to stick") indicates the mere cleaving of one body to another, without reference to the resultant unity; as, "the adhesion of a stamp to an envelope." Note that the glue on the stamp is necessary in the sticking. On the other hand, "cohesion" (Latin *cum,* "together" and *haerere*) implies that component parts of the same material are held fast together in a unified whole; as, "the cohesion of two pieces of ice." Note that mutually attractive qualities, not an outside factor, hold the pieces together.

For example, we may observe the cohesion of two lumps of clay, which adhere to our shoe. (See "Attraction.")

Accretion—*A-kre'-shun* (*a* and *u* clipped-short, *e* long).

The increase suggested by "accretion" (Latin *ad* "to" and *crescere,* "to grow") is of an external nature, not from within. For example, the term as used in legal affairs is applied to the extension of boundaries by the gradual action of natural forces, such as of a river cutting into one bank and receding from the other. Incidentally, the property so added may be claimed by the one whose estate is enlarged.

"Accretion," then, designates an external growth or building up. A mineral deposit is augmented by accretion, not by growth.

All-in-all—This important name for Deity is to be read reverently, and as a hyphenated word—not as three separate terms. There should be no stress whatever on the middle syllable. (This would smack of pantheism.)

Anodyne—*An'-o-dine* (*a* short, *o* as in obey, *i* long).

This word came to us from the Greek *anodunos,* "free from pain" (*an-,* negative prefix, and *odune,* "pain"). It, however, was first accepted into Latin as *anodynus,* "a drug relieving pain," and this influenced our spelling.

A drug, such as an opiate or narcotic, designed to allay pain may be called an anodyne.

Atomic force — *A-tom'-ik* (*a* clipped-short, *o* and *i* short).

The so-called force of the atom (Greek *atomos,* "indivisible particle") is attributed to the rapid orbital motion of its component parts. A disturbance seems to result in the expulsion of electrons and in the formation of a new and stable arrangement—an atom of another element of a lower atomic weight.

But on and on we might be led, but with never a satisfactory explanation of the beginning of matter.

Attraction—*A-trak'-shun* (first *a* and the *u* clipped-short, second *a* short).

The Latin *ad,* "to," and *trahere,* "to draw," lie back of our word, which in a general sense designates the act, process, property, or power of attracting or drawing toward.

In the realm of physics, however, we distinguish between "adhesion" and "cohesion" on the one hand, and "attraction" on the other; for the first two are concerned only with minute distances. The broad term "attraction," while it may be said to include the other two words, is usually concerned more with a pulling power exerted over great distances—gravitation being an example.

Two interesting definitions of "attraction" from the Oxford English Dictionary follow:

The action of a body or substance in drawing to itself, by some physical force, another to which it is not materially attached.

The attraction of causing men or animals to come to one by influencing their appetites or desires.

Hence, the necessity of knowing something of true attraction!

Bestific—*Be-a-tif'-ik* (*e* long, *a* as in sofa, *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *beatus,* "happy," and *facere,* "to make"; and we use it in the sense of "having the power to make or impart bliss."

Beersheba — Preferably *Be-er-she'-ba* (first and third *e*'s long, second as in maker, *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable).

Bestial—Preferably *best'-yal* (*e* short, *a* clipped-short).

This word, as its Latin root (*bestia,* "beast") suggests, is used in the sense of "having the qualities of a beast; brutish; irrational; degradedly carnal."

Darwin, Charles Robert (1809-1882)—Not wishing to follow medicine, young Darwin left the University of Edinburgh and entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was to prepare for the ministry. There, however, he met Henslow, professor of botany, who roused in him many dominant qualities. There too the lad read Humboldt's "Personal Narrative," which inspired him with an enthusiasm for natural history.

In 1831 Darwin qualified for the post of naturalist on the surveying voyage of the Beagle. While he was in South American waters, the study of fossils, Galapagos birds, etc., gave him much to ponder, especially the part they played by "natural selection"; and in 1836 he returned to England full of his theory of evolution, and ready to start on his "Origin of Species."

Electricity—Preferably *e-lek-tris'-ih-tih* (first *e* as in debate; secondary stress on second syllable).

The use of this term in certain contexts may be explained by the statement that leading biologists and chemists are now regarding mortal consciousness as "largely an electro-chemical phenomenon." The following is from the New York Times' report (March 28, 1936) of the proceedings of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology:

The scientists reported being able to control at will the direction of flow of the "stream of consciousness."

Consciousness in an animal was found to correspond to a tiny current of electricity constantly flowing to the nerves from the cortex, seat of the intelligence in the upper front layer of the brain. Consciousness seems to be a matter of electrical balance between the brain cortex and the nerves.

Evolve—*E-volv'* (*e* as in debate, *o* short).

The Latin roots *ex,* "out," and *volvere,* "to roll or turn," are combined in our word, which indicates an unfolding or expanding process. In the background there is the suggestion of the gradual development of latent forces or characteristics.

Galilee—Not *Gal'-lee;* not *Ga-la-lee;* sound it *Gal'-ih-lee.*

Gilgal—*Gil'-gal* (vowels short).

Hurricane—*Hur'-ih-kane* (*u* as in urn).

Jeopardy—(Luke 8:23)—*Jep'-er-dih.* Here renders Greek *kinduneo,* "undergo peril."

Kadesh—*Kay'-desh* (*a* long, *e* short).

Launch—*Lahnch* is now relegated to second choice by the latest Webster's, preference being given to plain old *launch* (*au* as in haul).

Memorial—Not *mem-;* begin it *me-.*

Necessarily—Principal accent is on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

Orion—*O-ri'-on* (first *o* as in obey, *i* long, second *o* clipped-short).

Progenitor—*Pro-jen'-ih-ter* (but a trace of circumflex *o* in the last syllable is recommended by the publishers of Webster's, especially in the measured tempo of platform practice).

The Latin *pro,* "before," and *genitor,* "parent," lie back of this word, which we use to designate "a forefather (in a direct line)."

Sirion — *Sihr'-ih-on* (vowels short).

Vapid—*Vap'-id* (vowels short).

This word came to us from Latin *vapidus,* "flat, spoiled," allied to *vappa,* the name applied to a beverage which had lost its effervescence and was insipid. We apply "vapid" to that which is dull, lifeless, spiritless; to that which has no trace of real force.

Unicorn (Ps. 29:6)—*U'-nih-korn.* The word here renders a Hebrew form usually applied to the bull-calf of wild oxen.

Wormwood (Amos 5:7)—A plant known for its strong odor and bitter taste. The word here renders Hebrew *la'anah,* from an unused root presumably meaning "to curse."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you promise."—Benjamin Franklin.

Letter Division: IMPORTANCE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Letter Changing: Moon, soon, soot, spot, spat, spar, star.

How Much Did Each Earn?: Carpenter, $12.50; each helper $2.50.

Adjoining States: Maine-New Hampshire; Rhode Island-Connecticut; Pennsylvania-New Jersey; Tennessee-Missouri; Wisconsin-Minnesota; Washington-Oregon; New Mexico-Arizona; Louisiana-Arkansas; Maryland-Virginia; Montana-Wyoming.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"We Can't Subsidize Everything"

AMERICAN railroads, declared Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, emerging from a White House conference the other day, either must have their requested 15 per cent rate increase or else must have a government subsidy. "And," he added in words of profound wisdom, "we can't subsidize everything."

Yes, profound wisdom, for by the time everybody is subsidized everybody is paying subsidies. Everybody is paying everybody else through cumbersome and leaky tax channels for performing services that the buyer would usually do better to pay for directly. An economy in which everybody depends on government—meaning himself and everybody else—for a handout gets to be like that of the mythical desert island where the islanders supposedly supported themselves by taking in each other's washing.

At about the same time Mr. Jones was consulting the President, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was relating to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that various groups of prices in the American economic structure had become "unbalanced." This, in his opinion, was responsible for business recession. The income of unorganized labor, farmers and public service employees has failed to keep pace with the income of organized labor, the rise of business profits and the prices of basic materials such as steel.

While it probably is not the policy Mr. Eccles means to endorse, the current political ideology in the United States seems to aim at raising all the valleys to meet the mountain tops rather than at paring down many of the peaks. It is true there has been a flurry of anti-trust talk and the President's housing message urged lower construction costs. But on the other fronts the up-and-upping theory seems still to hold sway.

For unorganized labor the wage-and-hour bill undertakes to bring wages up to a specified minimum. Something is to be done again in the nature of a subsidy for the farmer. All the while there is a large and generous apathy toward making any substantial dent in the protective tariff wall behind which most of the industrial monopolies and their well-bolstered prices flourish.

Increased rail wages and other costs make necessary a rise in rail freight rates, goes the argument, and if the railways get the emergency increase they are now asking for a similar one will be asked by the motor truckers, and so it goes around the circle like a row of falling dominoes. How, then, to make the dominoes fall the other way, in the direction of freer, more self-sustaining trade instead of back-scratching subsidies?

The balance about which Mr. Eccles speaks is very necessary among groups of prices and incomes. To return to the mythical desert island, if some natives charge too high a price for their laundering service there will be other natives who cannot have their washing done. They are left out of the economic circle and the circle is shortened. There is less work for washerwomen and washing machines.

Now change the picture to an economy where men are exchanging not each other's washing but a wide variety of goods and services, each producing that for which he is best equipped and benefiting by the division of labor, and it becomes important to keep as many as possible in the circle. Subsistence farming is a way of surviving in necessity but it is not a way of broadening markets and raising living standards.

Yes, balance is essential, but it is much the better for all if that balance can be achieved through methods that introduce more freedom and naturalness into the economic system instead of multiplying restrictions, regulations and artificial supports. It is time to reverse the present trend. It is time for organized labor and organized business to exercise Spartan restraint in their demands and to put volume of service ahead of unit price. It is time to strive mightily for a wearing down of barriers that impede any kind of trade, including tariff walls.

For the United States is not a desert island. It is in and of the world. Its citizens exchange goods not only with each other but also with the nations at large. Balance must be more than internal; the water of trade must find an international level. Not all want to be washerwomen. It is balance that permits exchange, and it is exchange that enables each to do, with the least reliance on extraneous subsidies, the service for which he is best adapted.

Air-Conditioned M. P.'s

MR. ALFRED BOSSOM has expressed the feeling of many Members of Parliament in his recent complaints about the quality of the air in Britain's House of Commons. No keen student of politics should be surprised that Parliament is at last dissatisfied with its own atmospheric conditions.

Cool air is now pumped up through the perforated floor of the center gangway in the House of Commons. This produces a current situation that is, in more ways than one, highly undesirable. For it means that the legs of members are surrounded by a fresh breeze, while their bodies are in the comparatively warm and stagnant upper air. Thus, Members of the House of Commons are compelled to work in an atmosphere which makes it almost certain that they will unite a maximum number of hot heads and cold feet.

The British nation should feel grateful to Mr. Bossom for his bold attack upon these unfortunate conditions.

Introducing the Unknown

IT ISN'T every day in the week that researchists on the trail of "missing elements" can have their search rewarded. But with the discovery in France of element number 87, madavium, by Horis Hulubei, the hunt for unknown elements narrows down to ekaiodine, the only one still outside captivity.

Trying to arrange such things as helium, lithium, beryllium and oxygen in the same scale with gold, lead and thorium, the famous Russian chemist Mendeleeff found years ago that all fitted into families and neighborhood sets based on their chemical properties and atomic weights. Numbering the elements from 1 to 92, what might be called their "social register" was established. There were gaps, to be sure, but Mendeleeff asserted these would some day be filled by elements then unknown.

Chemists puzzled over the idea. They considered such predictions with some skepticism. Then along came praseodymium, terbium, europium, ytterbium, *et alia*, to fit neatly in the directory. Number 85 remains the sole atom socialite still to stage its "coming-out party."

All ninety-two, including ekaiodine, which has not yet been seen, have come up from the ranks, as it were. They are the children of the four elements Plato recognized centuries ago: earth, fire, water, and air. But lest the uninitiated take to hunting for the last of the missing elements, be it known that number 85, while hiding somewhere between radon and polonium, and belonging to the chlorine group, will no doubt be as difficult to find as was number 43. Masurium was blasted out of manganese salts by Professor Noddack in Germany, but years went by before identification marks were found to distinguish it positively.

A New Nation?

THE British Government has decided to send a Royal Commission to look into the mutual relations of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Events in that remote quarter of Africa have been moving in the direction of the emergence of a new unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Materials adequate for the formation of such a unit exist in the three territories. They have a joint area as big as that of England, France and Germany combined. They are inhabited by 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Africans whose relations with the 80,000 European settlers require to be placed upon a more permanent basis. At present Southern Rhodesia is practically autonomous, its European settlers being in almost complete control of the Government.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the other hand, are still ruled from Whitehall, but the development of powerful copper-mining interests in the one and the increasing demand on the part of the European settlers for the African labor of the other has rendered it necessary to revise this arrangement. The white community would gladly take over entire control, but the British Parliament quite rightly holds that the interests of the Africans have first to be considered.

On this account in 1931 Whitehall refused proposals then made for amalgamating the two Rhodesias with one another. Now this question is to be reconsidered with special reference to Nyasaland and the northern portion of Northern Rhodesia in both of which areas the African element is in vast preponderance.

The main problem to be solved is how to meet the very reasonable desire of the Europeans to govern themselves while safeguarding the no less reasonable claims of the Africans to conditions in which they will be safeguarded against risk of exploitation.

The easiest thing for the British Government to do in the case of Northern Rhodesia might be to recall its own representatives, leaving the white resident element in control, but its commitments to the Africans prevent the adoption of any crude short-cut of the kind. The alternative which is being attempted is gradually to introduce arrangements under which the sometimes conflicting claims of these two sets of people may be accommodated to one another.

The difficulties it has to overcome are not made less by the fact that Germany is watching all political changes in Africa lest they should affect its own demands for colonies there. The Royal Commission has, therefore, to take into account German as well as South African susceptibilities toward any changes it may think intrinsically desirable. Its objects are to broaden the basis of democracy over a wide area, while maintaining protection for the interests of colored peoples unable adequately to guard them for themselves.

Freighted Fragrance

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

DO YOU remember how Burnham Wood marched against Dunsinane? Well, another forest is moving toward America, but this time it is on a mission of peace and good will. An army of Christmas trees is leaving the shores of Newfoundland bound for the markets of the United States. Thousands of them have been cut and packed close-furled, laced about with colored tapes, and shipped across the sea.

The ones I knew best lived at Logy Bay, about four miles away from St. John's. They have weathered many a cold nor'easter on the hills overlooking this little fishing hamlet. They have withstood gales and sleet and have been covered with snow, and they have felt the warmth and sunshine of our brief Newfoundland summers. Some of them have been growing for thirty-seven years, for it takes that length of time for a spruce tree to attain its full growth. These will be the majestic Christmas trees, set up perhaps in big parks in far away America to dazzle the eyes of hundreds of children with their brilliantly colored lights and trimmings.

They have lived a useful life, these trees. For years they have made our hillsides beautiful. Newfoundland has no shade trees such as other countries have. We have no elms and maples and beech trees, but we have hillsides covered with spruce and fir and juniper—trees growing so closely together that it would be impossible to force one's way between them. They seem to fit into our rugged landscape and, to our mind, are quite beautiful in their sturdy robust manner.

And now they are helping the people of Newfoundland to be clothed and fed and warmed this winter. The fishery has been poor, and for a number of our people the thought of the long, cold winter months ahead has been an anxious one. Many of them, however, now have the assurance that actual want will be kept from their homes, for some of our families have been able to make as much as one hundred dollars by selling these Christmas trees.

Does a hundred dollars seem little to some of our friends in American cities to keep a family for the winter? It is, I can assure you, affluence to many of the people in our outposts, the little fishing villages scattered along our coast line. Each tree has brought five cents to the wood-cutter. It may, perhaps, sell for fifty cents or even a dollar when it reaches America, but here in Newfoundland it brings five cents. So it has taken a lot of trees to earn a hundred dollars for a family, but trees are plentiful.

The trees are brought to Bay Bulls to be loaded in the steamer *Imogene*. A ship full of spruce trees—such a fragrant, sweet-smelling cargo—a very different one from the cargo of sealskins which the *Imogene* brings back from the seal fishery each spring. M. E. P.

A Double Handicap

With Wilson Toward War

Book News of the Day

"THE problem of the idealist in office, unlike the idealist at large, is forever one of method and occasion. He cannot talk to the stars: he must work in harness."

"If there were ever a convincing argument that wars must be stopped before they begin, it can be found in the events set forth in this and following chapters."

These are among the relatively few personal observations Ray Stannard Baker's documentary method of biography has permitted him to make in WOODROW WILSON: LIFE AND LETTERS. They help to explain the transition of Wilson from the presidential candidate who "kept us out of war" into the President who led his nation into it. Vol. VI: FACING WAR, 1915-1917 (New York: Doubleday Doran. $5) amplifies the thesis of these remarks, which are almost hidden in the record reverently but faithfully set down by a scrupulous historian of whom Wilson said: "I should rather have your interpretation . . . than that of anybody I know."

The treatment Mr. Baker tenders this most controversial period of Wilson's administration is an object lesson for Wilson's admirers and detractors alike. When facts are presented in perspective which accurate ordering provides, no senatorial knuckles need bleed from rapping a desk during oratorical defense of the war-time President.

* * *

One gathers that Wilson should have known something of the secret treaties on territorial spoils which were consummated by the Allies before the United States went into the war. Wickham Steed's information to Ambassador Page at London that the Allies had agreed to cede territory to Italy as a price for Italian support could well have reached Wilson. A note from the United States Ambassador to Rome corroborated the report, and Secretary of State Bryan was in possession of still a third official reference to the agreement. Colonel House mentioned it to Wilson, though in characteristically vague terms, in a letter from London. Strange how dormant Wilson's suspicions remained!

Yet, suppose Wilson to have been aware of treaties precluding the application of the lofty ideals with which he must justify entrance into war. It would still appear from the background of those times, as presented by Mr. Baker, that Wilson must have taken the same road. That road was paved not only with intentions but with the hard-wearing cobbles of tradition. "National honor" was often on the war-time President's lips, as on many others.

Of course, after the event we can realize that it was a mistake to balance national honor so precariously on the point of a pyramid, itself based on shifting sands. The policy of "strict accountability" adopted toward Germany in an effort to talk a desperate belligerent out of attacking ships on which Americans might be traveling appears in Mr. Baker's volume, as it has appeared in others not so friendly to Wilson, to have turned all signposts to war for America.

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Moreover Wilson himself acknowledged an element of unfairness in demanding that Germany comply with such rules of attack as were outmoded by a warfare pitting submarine against armed merchantman. And it seems not to have occurred to him that he might be outside legal neutral rights in demanding safety for American citizens on belligerent vessels.

Today, of course, it is clear that the President who had called upon all Americans to preserve their neutrality in thought as well as action was himself surrounded by unneutral advisers, and likely influenced indirectly by unneutral financial and commercial and diplomatic interests. The especial merit of Mr. Baker's study is that it shows how many and diverse influences were exerting themselves against American isolation from conflict. These included inflammable sentiment, and events beyond the control of the American Government.

Keeping the United States out of war would have required a policy for which at that time no adequate traditions existed. Whether they exist today is a question. Recent presidential rulings against travel on belligerent ships indicate an increase of wisdom but no decrease in the actuality that half a world afire would shed many live sparks on the other half. In such a situation Americans would meet again some of the many problems Wilson had to handle, and would possibly find themselves more charitably disposed toward his mistakes. C. W. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Reversing Prescribed Methods

By Frank L. Ferrin

THE chemist in his laboratory, seeking a formula which he hopes to discover; the grub-staked prospector working with pick and shovel in a desert and mountain wilderness; the champion of some humanitarian cause and the promoter of some economic theory which has defied solution, if wise, turn finally along some new way, sometimes realizing the hope which has sustained and encouraged them. The temptation too often is to pursue, in dogged determination, a course prescribed or which is familiar, lest those we meet along the way will thing us queer, or unorthodox, or lacking in a regard for the conventions and prescribed formalities.

It is interesting, just now, as one observes the processes of attempted readjustment being undertaken in the politico-industrial arena in the United States, to attempt to analyze the tactics employed. Nothing seems more certain at this moment than the purpose of those emerging as champions of a new, or at least a changed method of aggressive thought, to reverse present-day processes or direction and management in important fields of action. It is too early, perhaps, to forecast the result. It is possible only to estimate the probable influence, collectively, of a courageous endeavor.

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So closely intertwined and related are the industrial and political fabrics of government and production and distribution, that the economist or politician, be he employer, spokesman for labor, legislator or administrator, finds his problem to be one combining factors and phases which demand simultaneous consideration and solution. A distinctly political formula or panacea, it has been discovered, does not meet the needs of productive industry. Indeed there is quite convincing proof that industry, normally functioning, is disturbed and upset, and that it displays alarming and sometimes dangerous symptoms when subjected to the toxins prescribed by experimentalists and internes.

Just now there are unmistakable evidences that industry, sometimes referred to as "big business," is determined to release itself from an enforced or declared invalidism. Its leaders and acknowledged spokesmen courageously deny that employing productive agencies are the wards of government which may be subjected, at the will of governing authority, like helpless dumb animals, to experimentation and exploitation. This is the declaration of the so-called captains of industry, unapologetically proclaimed and generally applauded from the side lines.

From another conspicuous front there has come another and somewhat similar proclamation of desired independence. It proposes, though it cannot yet promise, a new and perhaps sagacious realignment of popular political strength, ideally prophetic of an alliance of American voters who hold the decisive balance of legislative power. Many of these, like the prospector and experimental chemist, have grown somewhat weary and discouraged. They have, because of an allegiance to old leaders and old theories, pursued familiar courses and familiar theories.

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Just where credit for this initiative movement should be bestowed may not now be determined. It is interesting, therefore, to recall that there has for months persisted the belief that long before 1940 the strength of the present administrative forces in Washington would be combined with that of a new party which would emerge and take shape from the rambling structure of the New Deal. That possibility, in the opinion of many observers, is not remote. Much seems to depend upon the success or failure of the President in his effort to direct the course of Congress in the present special and the forthcoming regular sessions.

But at this interesting juncture there has been interposed the deliberate defiance of productive industry and its spokesmen, and the declaration that recovery can be realized only by a sympathetic release of business from unnecessary and unwise restraint and regimentation. Confidence in the governing authority, it may be realized, can be restored only by making possible a reasonable approach to a balancing of receipts and expenditures. Business says the budget cannot be balanced without its contributions through earnings and the wages of its employees.

So now, naturally enough, there comes the proposal of a new offensive alliance uniting the progressive independents of industry and labor, the proverbial foes of the party in power, the disillusioned Democrats who have lost faith in the New Deal, and the homeless voters of no political habitation who disclaim any political allegiance. Much can happen before 1940.

The Wide Horizon

What About Modern Poetry?

By Pearl Strachan

FREQUENTLY asked the question, What do you think of modern poetry? I have arrived at a precise and narrow statement which may or may not be considered an adequate reply on a subject of such dimensions. In the last analysis, it seems to me, there can be no such thing as "modern" poetry.

Poetry may comment on current events. Its imagery may include today's fashions. But poetry belongs to eternity. It lives in the everlasting heart. It comes at no commanding of the human mind. No one may foretell the birth of a poem, yet those invisible strings that hang the stars together, and control the ordered goings of the sun and moon, form as direct a connection between the poem and the reverent thought.

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Reverence I consider the first requirement of the poet. When in the morning of time the savage danced his ecstasy of praise he was expressing reverence, for something so much greater than himself that self-consciousness vanished. To feel poetry we must rid ourselves of artificiality, which checks the natural rhythm. When we do that we become one with the beauty that fills the universe. When we do that those towers of words totter with which we have endeavored, in our intellectual ignorance, to justify a relationship between poetry and wisdom, for the very nature of poetry is reasonable and wise. This fact needs no expounding.

Poetry offers no conflict with the universe of reality, where all ideas are part of one great design. This is not intended to mean that poetry is in harmony with an ugly (and therefore unlasting) world of murder and avarice and revenge. Its very poise is a challenge and automatically makes of it a combatant against the evils that would injure its mouthpiece, man. Poetry is at one with all things that endure.

For lastingness the poet needs, after reverence, the quality of mother love, love with enough patience to build a poem, to cherish the idea, making all lesser interests subservient, love with humility enough to eschew display.

And in all periods the poet needs to remember that poems are made of words. Words are limited in scope, and the poet must learn their meaning, their one and only *exact* meaning, their color, sound and shape.

If the poet have reverence he will also have sincerity, and on that depends the value of the production which he sends forth into a world of squalor and littleness. At best we but touch the fringe of poetry, in any period, for it has range on range.

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It is doubtful if Chaucer or Sappho, Homer or Virgil, Ovid or Milton, or Keats or Shelley bothered much about being "modern" in anything beyond the form of language they employed. And as far as language went, they kept to something capable of grammatical analysis, ever mindful of a condition which the perpetrators of "surrealist" word pictures overlook—that no translator can read unwritten words, no scholar interpret ideas inadequately articulated. Shakespeare was not thinking of Elizabethan fashions in phrase or viewpoint when he included in his sonnet the lines:

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.

Among poets of the present century perhaps there is as generous a percentage of lastingness as in any previous century. Offhand, the names of Joseph Auslander, Audrey Wurdemann, Robert Frost, William Rose Benét and Robert Nathan come to me in connection with recent publications which promise to endure beyond the present generation of American poets. There is Edward Weismiller, and, also among the very youthful, Lionel Wiggam who, at the age of twenty, offered such timeless stanzas as:

All men are pioneers inside their hearts.
They are forever seeking wilderness.
Behind strong teams they ride in hooded carts,
Avid for life, and masterless.

In their hearts they are forever cutting clover,
They are forever drawing water from a well.
In their dreams they are observing, over and over,
The ground they would clear, the forests they would fell.

In England there is Laurence Whistler. Not for one day only are his lines about a gravestone in Quainton churchyard:

Only a cherub looks into the air
Keeping the secret from me without guile:
He has forgotten why his lips still wear
The obliterated sweetness of a smile.

As long as words are in our language, and sentences our means of communication with one another, poetry will be part of the nourishment of mankind. There is not in existence so limited a thing as "modern" poetry. Neither in past nor future can we find the end of poetry. It was a cosmic thing "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."